THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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SANTA ANNA.

Protest of General Santa Anna's Son—He Claims the Protection of the United States—Letter from Santa Anna to the Editor of the Havana "Correo"—His Proclamation to the Yucatecos.

HAVANA, June 22.—Mr. Jose L. de Santa Anna, son of General Santa Anna, who has resided for many years in this city, has written a letter, in the form of a protest, to the United States Consul in Havana, hoping that the United States will take all the necessary steps to deliver his father out of the dangerous predicament he is now in, and saying that he has no doubt that the United States Government will do so. The letter has been published, and the following is a translation:—

To the Consul of the United States in Havana:—The undersigned, a son of General Lopez de Santa Anna, has the honor of writing to you, to protest energetically against the unwarrantable proceedings committed in the Bay of Vera Cruz and in the harbor of Sisal against the person of his father.

It appears from the published documents, private letters, and verbal accounts given by passengers, that General Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on the 3d of this month, by the steamship Virginia, which was flying the United States flag, and that while the authorities on shore were deciding whether he should be permitted to land or not, he was taken out of said steamer by force, and carried as a prisoner on board the United States man-of-war Tacony, whose Commander not only effected the arrest personally, but compelled the General to re-embark on the Virginia, for the purpose of being taken to Havana or to the United States.

It also appears that when the Virginia touched at Sisal to take in freight a fleet of armed launches, which, it is said, are in the service of Mr. Juarez, commanded by Gomez, surrounded the steamer, threatening to fire into her in case of resistance, and sent fifteen armed soldiers on board, declaring General Santa Anna a prisoner, and taking him along.

It is not the purpose of the undersigned to enlarge on the fact of his father's capture in sight of his native country by the commander of the Tacony. It is stated that the gentleman in question has forwarded an explanation of his conduct to his Government, and however unjustifiable it may be, it will be well to await the reasons he gives before forming judgment.

But the assault committed against General Santa Anna before Sisal cannot be passed over in the same manner. The General, not only because he sailed in a North American steamer, had a right to claim the protection of the United States, but as he was compelled by force to embark in the Virginia, he ought to be considered a prisoner of that nation until his liberty has been restored to him, and in that character be conducted safe and sound to a place where he would have the right to demand an explanation of the proceedings, or rather to receive satisfaction for the assault which has been committed on him.

But to allow General Santa Anna to be taken out of an American vessel by his natural enemies, who will perhaps hasten to sacrifice him to their political hate; to allow the flag of the Stars to be insulted by a band of pirates, are acts so incredible that if a quick and efficient reparation is not obtained for those proceedings, the whole world will suspect that they have been permitted or premeditated by a policy hostile to his father.

The relator having been absent from his country for more than eleven years, without having taken the least part in the convulsions which have agitated that country during that period, and without affection or hatred to either of the parties who there are now disputing about the power, I do not address myself to you, Mr. Consul, animated by any political interest, but from the elevated and legitimate feelings of filial love, humanity, and justice. I trust, therefore, that you will please forward this protest to the authorities of the United States, and obtain the means which are necessary for the security and ransom of General Santa Anna. (Signed)

JOSE L. DE SANTA ANNA.

To the Consul of the United States of America in Havana.

HAVANA, June, 1867.

SANTA ANNA'S LETTER.

On his way to Vera Cruz, General Santa Anna wrote the following letter to his friend Pasinal Riesgo, the editor of the Havana *Correo*, which was not received, however, until yesterday:—

IN THE WATERS OF SISAL, May 31.—Estimable Sir and Friend:—On my way to Vera Cruz on board of the steamer Virginia, and without time to explain as I could wish, I nevertheless wish to announce to you this event, and also my departure from New York on the 22d of this month, so that you may announce it in your journal if you should consider it advisable. By first chance I shall write you from Vera Cruz; and shall take care that all news of general interest be transmitted to you for publication. Inclosed you will find a simple document which I have sent to the Yucatecos, inviting them to join. Many of the officials who now serve with either party have been under my command, and it would not be strange if they should respond to my attempts at conciliation. Without anything further for to-day, I remain your true servitor, who wishes you all happiness,

ANTONIO L. DE SANTA ANNA.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF YUCATAN.

The following is a translation of the proclamation referred to above, directed to the inhabitants of Yucatan:—

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General of Division of the Army, meritorious of his country, etc., to his constituents:—

YUCATECOS:—Finding myself so near to you on my way to my native country, I hasten to salute you, deeply moved by the contrast of what we were and what we are.

You remember that in the years 1824 and 1825 I had the honor of exercising the supreme command in this peninsula as its military and civil chieftain, and that I then received from you such marks of friendship which I never could forget.

A patriotic design took me a year ago to the United States, looking for assistance to aid our brothers, who so strongly battled with the invading forces who, in such an unexplainable manner, managed to obtain possession of our beautiful country.

This is not the moment to explain to you the inconveniences and difficulties which were opposed to my honorable intentions. But when the French disappeared, the prospect was very different.

From Vera Cruz I shall send you my remembrance. From there I shall address the nation. In the meantime accept my friendly advice, with the benevolence of former times. Cease your hostile attitude of brothers against brothers. We are all Mexicans, and it is reasonable to suppose that we should pacifically come to an understanding. My mission among you, my brothers, is only that of peace and concord. At this moment I have come to offer a salutary mediation between the disagreeing members of a family.

Yucatecos, contribute with your patriotic efforts to the happy results of my inspirations, purely Mexican; being sure that by every sacrifice, however insignificant, we shall accomplish that our well-beloved country will again enjoy new days of honor, prosperity, and glory.

On board of the steamer Virginia, in the waters of Sisal, 7th of June, 1867.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

The Summer Meeting of Congress.

The Washington *Chronicle* has information that the following Republican Senators will be present at the July session of Congress:—

"Orris S. Ferry, Lyman Trumbull, Richard Yates, Oliver P. Morton, J. W. Grimes, James Harlan, Samuel C. Pomeroy, Edmund G. Ross, W. Pitt Fessenden, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Zachariah Chandler, Jacob M. Howard, Alexander Ramsey, J. B. Henderson, Charles D. Drake, James W. Nye, William M. Stewart, John M. Thayer, T. W. Tipton, Aaron H. Cragin, James W. Patterson, Alexander G. Cattell, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Roscoe Conkling, Edwin D. Morgan, Benjamin F. Wade, Simon Cameron, Henry B. Anthony, W. B. Sprague, Joseph S. Fowler, George F. Edmunds, W. T. Willey, P. G. Van Winkle, and T. O. Howe—thirty-five in all."

But twenty-seven members are required for a quorum.

BILL BACKHOUSE, as he was well known in this vicinity, but otherwise known as "W. H. C. King," of the New Orleans *Times*, in a double-leaded editorial calls General Sheridan's letter declining to extend the time for registration in Louisiana, defiant, insulting, and disrespectful. This Backhouse or King murdered in cold blood a citizen of this city, Arthur Magill, while the latter was temporarily employed in the *Crescent* office in that city. Up to the time of General Butler's arrival in New Orleans he was a violent Rebel of the small potato class, but on account of his Northern birth, and through loud professions of loyalty, he was enabled to get possession of a printing office after the occupation of the city by Federal troops, and for a while his paper was regarded as faithful to the Government. When Mr. Johnson became President, Backhouse embraced the cause of the Rebels, and his paper is now their organ.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

—If you cannot have what you like, it is best, in a finite world, to like what you have, says a wise and witty divine in the July number of the *Atlantic Monthly.*

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Alleged Fraudulent Issue of Nearly $4,000,000 of City Notes by the City Treasurer and Comptroller — The Mayor's Opinion on the Question of Repudiation.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—There is considerable sensation in business circles here to-day in consequence of an exposure by Mayor Heath, in his message to the Common Council yesterday, of an alleged fraudulent issue, without authorization, of city notes to the amount of $1,232,772 since the date of August 1, 1866, by Joseph Hernandez, City Treasurer, and P. G. Mahan, Comptroller. Two issues, one of $600,000 and one of $400,000, together with an over-issue of new notes in place of worn-out currency to the amount of $232,732, appear on the exhibits of the City Treasurer, and it is claimed this evening, on competent authority, that the over-issues will amount in total to the enormous figure of $3,742,936. The matter is under investigation by the Common Council, and will most likely end in the repudiation by the city of the illegal issue, and the removal of the officers engaged in it.

The following is the opinion of Mayor Heath upon the question of repudiation:—"With this exceedingly large volume of paper money thrown upon the market, in addition to that already issued by the city, it is not hard to account for the great depreciation which has taken place in the value of city paper, and cannot help shaking the confidence of the public in it. If it was sanctioned officially or otherwise by the joint committees, they, too, far exceeded their powers, and must be viewed as equally culpable with the officers already named, and I look to the Council to make immediate examination of this matter, and to take speedy measures for the removal of the parties guilty of perpetrating this fraud upon the corporation and the community. For the further and full protection of the Treasury of this city, it is also necessary that all officers of the city should be instructed not to receive any of the money in question in payment of sums due the city. The same having been issued without authority, and by irresponsible persons, is of no value in law, and the city can never legally be made liable for it. No authority having ever been vested in the present Treasurer and Comptroller to issue any new notes of this city, these illegal notes can be readily distinguished by the signatures of themselves or their deputies. It is to my personal knowledge that, besides the large amount of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars already illegally issued, the Treasurer and Comptroller are at the present time engaged in making more of this money; and even now we have nothing to guide us as to the amount actually put into circulation, except the statements of the Treasurer himself, and it is also necessary that you should take immediate steps to stop any further issue of new city notes."

The general opinion is that the Common Council will vote to render legal the issues already in existence, though their power to legalize them is doubtful. In the meantime to-day city notes have depreciated two-and-one-half per cent., and many parties refuse to take them at all in payment in business transactions.

Forthcoming Proclamation of Governor Wells.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—Ex-Governor Wells having waited a sufficient time for the President to decide on his removal, and the latter not having acted in the matter, has determined upon issuing a proclamation declaring himself still Governor, and Governor Flanders an usurper; declaring null and void his subsequent and future acts, and directing the Sheriff and other civil officers not to obey his orders. This he believes to be the law under the Attorney-General's opinion. This will compel the President to act. He takes this course by advice of several lawyers here. His proclamation will be issued in a day or two, unless the President interferes.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The New Cabinet, and Difficulty of its Formation—Apportionment of Seats—The First Officers under the Viceroy.

The *Globe* newspaper says that the either the Cabinet must contain twelve or eighteen members, so as to preserve proportions. In the one case there would be four seats each for the two Canadas, and two each for the two maritime provinces. In the latter case the figures would be six and three respectively. In the first case Lower Canada could not have both Galt and McGee unless the French Canadians were satisfied with two members, which is not, the *Globe* thinks, likely.

Another report is that the Cabinet will consist of fifteen members, five for Ontario, four for Quebec, and three each for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The *Minerve* promises to give the arrangements in full in a few days.

It is understood that the following gentlemen will compose the first ministry of the new dominion:—McDonald, Premier; Cartier, Tilley, Galt, McDougall, Archibald, Blair, Campbell, Howland, Mitchell, Henley, Langervim, and Belleau.

It is reported that the Hon. W. H. Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of Upper Canada, will be the First Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Sir Narciez Belleau will be the First Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Another report is that the generals commanding the troops in the several Provinces will be appointed temporary Lieutenant-Governors.

The Governor-General will be sworn in at Quebec on the 1st of July.

The absent members of the Cabinet will return to the Capital by that day, and it is probable that the new Cabinet will be sworn in on the same day or shortly afterwards.

The officers and clerks of the Crown Lands Department have been paid their removal allowance, and the department will be divided and sent to Ontario and Quebec during the ensuing month.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian's Trial—The Foreign Ministers Intercede for His Life—The Sentence to be Carried Out—Progress of the Siege of the Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26. — A Matamoras correspondent forwards news from San Luis Potosi to the 11th inst. The trial of Maximilian was to commence on that day. The counsel for Maximilian had arrived, and demanded one month's time to prepare a defense, which was refused.

Berriozabal and other prominent men still express the opinion that Maximilian and his leading Generals will be executed. The press, almost without exception, favor the same policy, but advocate the release of a portion of the so-called traitors.

Foreigners only are found to plead for Maximilian. The English, Prussian, Belgian, and Italian Ministers are expected at Queretaro, to use all influence to save him; but the Government appears determined to let the council act freely, and carry out the sentence, whatever it may be.

We have advices from the capital to the 2d instant. We learn that a grand review of Gen. Diaz's army, numbering thirty thousand troops, from Queretaro, which arrived on the 20th ult., had taken place.

Diaz writes to Juarez that he will occupy the city within one week, but did not think it advisable to precipitate matters, as its ultimate fall was certain.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS.

PRUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN ENTENTE CORDIALE ON THE CONTINENT.

From the North German Gazette (Berlin), June 15.

The presence of the Prussian and Russian sovereigns at Paris, their intimate friendly relations with the Emperor of the French, together with the interviews that have taken place between the respective Foreign Ministers, are not only events of historical importance, but events by which certainty of agreement between the Governments is definitely established.

New guarantees for the maintenance of peace are thereby gained, which is a high satisfaction to us to be able to announce to Europe.

THE SULTAN'S PRESENTS TO THE BONAPARTES.

Constantinople (June 12) corres. of Paris Monde.

The presents intended by the Sultan for the Emperor and Empress of France are of great value. The Empress Eugenie will receive from Abdul Azziz, as a memorial of his visit to France, an enormous uncut diamond, which has been in the treasury of the Sultan more than three centuries, and which to its great intrinsic value adds that of very curious historical circumstances connected with it. It is called *Tchoban Taschi* (shepherd's stone). To the Emperor Napoleon III are destined eleven Arab horses of great beauty.

Princes Izzeddin, son, and Mehmet, Mourad and Hamid, nephews of the Sultan, bring presents for the Prince Imperial, the value of which consists in their origin and oriental colors.

The Sultan's suite will be composed in all of from seventy-five to eighty persons. The cost of transport will not be much, for every one will go on board the Sultanie, his Majesty's pleasure yacht.

It would be difficult in France to form an idea of the irritation excited in the Greeks and Russians by the voyage of the Sultan to Western Europe, and which they would wish to prevent by any means. At Constantinople the Russians have set in motion every spring of which they can dispose. They have intrigued with the Valide and the Cadine mother of Izzeddin-Effendi, in order to fortify the fears and repulsions which, in their simplicity and ignorance, they entertain relative to a temporary absence from the capital of their son and grandson, and of the anti-Ottoman influence this journey will exercise on the Mussulman Prince.

The Russian agents have also sought to excite the retrograde faction of the Ulemas; and there are no false rumors or lying inventions to which they have not had recourse to rouse the feelings of the masses and eventually to bring about some explosion of discontent among the people; but everything has been useless.

THE SULTAN AND NAPOLEON BLOOD RELATIONS.

The *Turquie*, of Constantinople, under the heading "The Sultan a Relation of the Emperor Napoleon III." has the following curious article:

In what degree of relationship? We know nothing about it, but we remember having read in the "Histoire de la Martinique," by M. Daney, the tale which we subjoin:—In 1788 Mad'lle Dubuc de Rivry, a creole of sixteen, having finished her education in France, took her passage on board a vessel belonging to one of the French Atlantic ports, to go to Martinique. Having encountered contrary winds, the ship put in at Gibraltar to repair damages and renew her supply of water. Soon after setting sail again she was captured by pirates and carried to Algiers. Mad'lle de Rivry was possessed of a beauty beyond description; she was one of those magnificent creole types of which the tropical latitudes are so prodigal, and whose loveliness, full of royal grace and delicate languor, is sure to inspire love.

The Bey of Algiers considered himself unworthy to reign over the heart of so perfect a creature, and she was reserved for the Sultan. Selim III was then on the throne. The Martinique creole knew how to captivate his heart; but as on entering the harem she had not abdicated her qualities of mind, she soon acquired a great ascendancy over the Sultan, whom she inspired with his better resolutions. When General Sebastiana came to Constantinople as ambassador, in 1802, the English fleet passed the Dardanelles and anchored in the Golden Horn. Consternation reigned everywhere.

Mad'lle de Rivry was then Sultana Valide; she infused her energy into Selim; defensive works were undertaken under the influence of the French ambassador, and the English fleet had to retire before the formidable batteries which were opposed to it. Mad'lle de Rivry was cousin-german of Mad'lle Tascher de la Pagerie, who became the Empress Josephine, and whose daughter, Hortense, was the mother of Napoleon III, and as the actual Sultan descends from Selim, the relationship exists. Beyond any doubt, the influence of the Sultana Valide developed the reforming spirit of her son Mahmoud; and thus it is to a Frenchwoman that Turkey is indebted for her first steps in the way of progress.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

If President Johnson is blind enough to imagine that he can stand up against the whole loyal North, and defeat the matured resolve of the nation by a bit of chicanery, it is clear enough that the South has no such overweening confidence in his abilities, and does not mean to accept the bid he is making for its support. In an elaborate article on the Attorney-General's opinion, the Charleston *Daily News* of the 20th says:—

"Will the Republican party who passed this act, and who have resolutely supported the action of the military commanders, desert General Sickles in such a case? Will not the issue thus made become a party issue? and who is to pay the costs of the controversy but our unfortunate selves? This is not the first time that we have been made to pay for our confidence in the President. He undertook to restore us to the Union, if we would perform certain conditions. We fulfilled them. Have we been restored? What has he succeeded in doing that he has undertaken to do? Upon every occasion, from the Convention between Sherman and Johnston to the Reconstruction act, he has finally yielded, and we alone have suffered from the resistance. We have too much at stake now to repeat our errors. If the President undertakes at this day—after permitting, without one word of remonstrance or objection, the practical enforcement of one theory of the Reconstruction act—to reverse that theory, to prevent the exercise of this extravagant claim of military authority, and to remand the State to the control of its own civil authority, let us at least have some security that he will persevere in his action, and that if, under the opinion of the Attorney-General, we refuse obedience to the usurpation of the military commanders, we shall be held harmless for our conduct; that if this construction is repudiated by Congress, which Mr. Stanbery's opinion will as certainly call together in July as if the summons had already been issued, we shall not be held responsible for the delay in the work of reconstruction, and the act will not be amended so as to bear more harshly upon our rights and interests.

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"Whether the administration of Gen. Sickles has been wise or not is a question into which we do not at present enter. Much that he has done we think eminently wise—some things which he has done we would have had otherwise; and whenever that question comes up for discussion we will express our opinion frankly, and, we hope, justly. But the question which is now raised is a much larger one. We do not even undertake to say that the opinion of Mr. Stanbery is not legally correct. All we say is, that if it is, it ought to have been issued months ago. That now, correct or not, it will surely create mischievous excitement—will secure a session of Congress in July—will give to the discussions of that body a violence and bitterness from which no good can result to us, and interrupt the progress towards reconstruction which we were making quietly and surely."

For what the North thinks of his conduct, Mr. Johnson has long since ceased to care. What the South thinks of it is pretty sure to be a mortification to him, and possibly may be a good lesson.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CONVOCATIONS AND COUNCILS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Names of the Nineteen General or Ecumenical Councils—Mode of Summoning Each—Their Objects, Powers, and Influence—Convocation at Rome to Celebrate the Eighteenth Centenary of the Martyrdom of St. Peter.

The immense convocation of Catholic Priests in Rome at present to assist at the eighteenth centenary of St. Peter's martyrdom, naturally makes the subject of the councils and convocations of the Catholic Church one of interest. The first great councils were epochs in the history of Europe, and their deliberations were regarded with the deepest attention by all classes, whether within or without the pale of the Catholic Church. It would be impossible to point out a society on history's page in which more assemblies have been held, combining in them everything distinguished by science and judgment.

General, national, provincial councils, and diocesan synods are to be met with on every page of the history of the Church. Such an example held up during centuries to the view of the people of Europe had exercised considerable influence on all questions as well as that of religion. In the first ages of Christianity councils were much more easily assembled than now, because the Church was less numerous, and because the united powers accumulated on the heads of the emperors enabled them to call together a sufficiently great number of bishops to make at once such an impression by their deliberations as that nothing more was required than the assent of the rest.

ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCILS.

A council, generally speaking, means, in the ecclesiastical sense of the word, an assembly of bishops, legitimately convoked to determine questions relating to the faith, rights, and discipline of the Church. Councils are either provincial, national, or general, according as they are composed of the prelates of a province, a nation, or of all Christendom; and their jurisdiction is of corresponding extent. We shall speak only of the

GENERAL OR ECUMENICAL COUNCILS.

These are councils summoned by the Pope, and consisting of all the bishops of Christendom, and are designed to adjudge questions of schism and heresy, belief and discipline, which affect the universal Church. The first eight General Councils were convoked by the Christian emperors, at the request or with the consent of the Pope, because the Church did not then extend beyond the limits of the Roman empire. Bishops and their representatives alone have a judicative right in ecumenical councils, although the privilege has often been extended to abbots and the generals of monastic orders. The Doctors of the Church and the lower orders of the clergy have only a consultative vote, if they be invited and participate in the deliberations of the council. The Pope, in person or by legate, presides over the council. In some of the early Eastern councils the emperors presided only in an executive or protective capacity. The decision is usually according to the number of votes cast, although in the Council of Constance Italy, France, Germany, and England each voted separately.

POWERS OF A GENERAL COUNCIL.

General Councils do not create new dogmas, but interpret and declare what was originally contained in Scripture and tradition, and according to Catholic belief are infallible in matters of faith. Their infallibility, however, does not extend to questions of discipline, history, politics, or science, nor even to the grounds of their decision, nor to collateral observations. The disciplinary ordinances are usually termed canons (*canones*), and the decisions concerning doctrines, dogmas (*dogmata*). In the Council of Trent, however, the latter were called canons and the former *capita* or *decreta*.

NAMES OF GENERAL COUNCILS.

The Catholic Church recognizes nineteen general or ecumenical councils. The Council of Jerusalem, held by the Apostles A. D. 50, was the first. Then followed the first of Nice, in Bithynia, A. D. 325; first of Constantinople in 381; the first of Ephesus in 431; that of Chalcedon in 451; the second of Constantinople in 553; the third of Constantinople in 680; the second of Nice in 787; the fourth of Constantinople in 869; the four councils of Lateran, at Rome, in 1123, 1139, 1179, and 1215; the first and second of Lyons in 1245 and 1274; that of Vienne, in Dauphiny, in 1311; that of Constance in 1414; that of Basle in 1413, (till its dissolution by the Pope), and that of Trent in 1545. The Councils of Pisa in 1409, of Florence in 1439, and the fifth of Lateran in 1512 are also regarded by some as ecumenical. The Greek Church receives as authoritative the decisions of only the first seven General Councils. The Protestant Churches generally deny the full authority of any of them, and esteem only as ecumenical the six which directly followed the Apostolic Council of Jerusalem.

GENERAL COUNCILS SUMMONED BY THE POPE.

Ecumenical councils have been described by Catholic writers as "the Parliament or States General of the Church, assembled by the authority and under the presidency of the sovereign," for to the sovereign Pontiff alone belongs essentially the right of convoking General Councils. This does not, however, exclude the moderate and legitimate influence of temporal rulers. The number of prelates present at an Ecumenical Council varies a great deal. There were one hundred and eighty Bishops at Constantinople in 381, one thousand at Rome in 1139, and ninety-five only in the same in 1512, including the Cardinals.

THE LAST GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Council of Trent opened its deliberations December 13, 1545, and was convened by the Sovereign Pontiff, Paul III, for the purpose of refuting the doctrines of the Reformation. In the first session there were, besides the cardinals, but four archbishops, twenty-two bishops, five or six heads of orders, with a great number of doctors, both secular and regular. It lasted eighteen years, during the successive reigns of four Popes. Three patriarchs, twenty-one archbishops, one hundred and sixty-eight bishops, and seven generals of orders were present at the last session of this Council.

A CONVOCATION

of prelates like the present one in Rome differs from a General Council in many respects. First, an invitation is sent to each prelate instead of an order; again, the object is not to decide on matters of faith and discipline, but to assist in the celebration of some great Catholic event, such as the canonization of martyrs, or the centenary of the martyrdom of the first Pope. The conference of one hundred and ninety-two prelates at Rome in 1844, which proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, was not a council; but, judging from the importance of their deliberations and their decision on this grave point, it would seem as if a convocation may be resolved into a council at the summons of the Pope.

The preparations for the present convocation at the Eternal City are of the grandest kind, and St. Peter's, the greatest of all temples, the imperishable handiwork of Michael Angelo, will be illuminated with myriad lights, shedding an effulgence over the tomb wherein repose the earthly remains of the first Pope. The festival will take place on Saturday, and the services and ceremonies on Sunday will be magnificent and imposing. There are already four hundred Catholic prelates assembled in Rome and some thousands of priests. From every part of the world flock the faithful, all eager to be present on this eventful occasion.

The convocation may not be without fruit in other respects than a religious ceremony, for we understand from reliable authority "that the Pope's object in convoking a council of all the bishops at the canonization is to procure the sanction of the Church to an arrangement with Italy. The proceedings will be opened by an address to the Holy Father from the bishops of the whole world, referring to Italy in conciliatory language, and the Pope will thus be authorized to take the step which his heart has long prompted, but from which he has been forcibly kept back."

The bishops of the United States who have already arrived are made the recipients of the most particular attentions.—*New York Herald.*

Death of the Hon. Charles Dennison.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 27. — The Hon. Charles Dennison, member of Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District, died at his residence in this place at 9 o'clock this morning. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday next.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 27—Noon.—Consols for money, 94½; Erie Railroad, 42; U. S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central, 80; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—Noon.—Cotton is quiet and steady. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 11d. Middling Orleans, 11¼d.

Breadstuffs quiet. California Wheat advanced to 13s. 9d. Provisions unchanged.

Spirits Turpentine advanced to 31s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron declined to 52s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Two o'clock Market Reports.

LONDON, June 27—2 P. M.—Consols for money have advanced to 94⅝; United States Bonds, 73¼; Illinois Central, 80; Erie Railroad, 42; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—2 P. M.—Bacon, 42s. 3d.; Lard, 48s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Progress of Registration in Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 25.—The registration in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and several precincts in the country surrounding is progressing very actively, and without any kind of disturbance. The case of Downey and White, who were arrested in Richmond on a charge of illegally registering, has been the source of considerable comment among the citizens, and especially among those that come in the same category who have already registered; but the difficulty is regarded by them as one easily surmounted, and has occasioned no apparent decrease in the number of white registers in the different wards. Several unimportant cases have come up before the United States Commissioner B. B. Foster, for examination; but beyond these the registration has not been marked by any other incidents of interest or importance. Colonel Cooley, of General Schofield's staff, the President of the Registration Board in Norfolk, has instituted very effective measures to secure the completion of the work as soon as possible, and to this end he has met with the encouragement and support of many of the most prominent residents of both cities.

Yellow Fever Cases on the Winooski.

The United States gunboat Winooski, which arrived yesterday from Matamoras, Cuba, with forty odd cases of yellow fever among her crew, received instructions this morning to proceed direct to Portsmouth, N. H., where the colder climate and disinfectants will speedily remove all traces of the epidemic. She left the harbor at 9 o'clock.

Sailing of the Yacht John T. Ford.

The schooner-yacht John T. Ford, of Baltimore, of only two tons and a half burthen, sailed this afternoon at 1·30 o'clock for Havre, by the way of Nantucket and Halifax. The start across the Atlantic will be made from Halifax, and if the crew succeed in making the voyage, it is their intention to proceed direct to Paris from Havre, and place their craft on exhibition at the Exposition as an illustration of Yankee skill and daring.

The Maine Telegraph Company.

BOSTON, June 27.—At the annual meeting of the Maine Telegraph Company, held in this city, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year:—Hiram O. Alden, of Belfast; Albert W. Paine, Jacob A. Smith, and Albert Holton, of Bangor; Benjamin Bradbury and William P. Merrill, of Portland; Robert Moore, of Eastport; and Edwin F. Littlefield, of Winterport. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, H. O. Alden, Esq., was chosen President, and W. P. Merrill, Secretary and Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

The Steamship North American Ashore.

GASPE BASIN, June 20, via Montreal, June 26. —The steamship North American went ashore at 11 o'clock on Sunday night one-and-a-half miles off south point of Anticosta. No lives were lost. Passengers and crew all well. They are throwing the cargo overboard. In the meantime the ship is perfectly tight.

The captain says:—I am almost sure to get the ship off to-night if the weather keeps moderate. In case not, send me immediate assistance.

On Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., the mails, specie, and baggage were landed.

Burning of a Steamer.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The steamer W. F. Curtis was burned to the water's edge, at Marietta, Ohio, this morning, but no lives were lost.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 92⅞; Reading, 108⅛; Canton, 85½; Erie, 60⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80¾; Michigan Central, 108⅝; Michigan Southern, 75; New York Central, 10[illegible]; Illinois Central, 121½; Cumberland preferred, 3[illegible]; Virginia 6, 68; Missouri 6, 98¾; Hudson River, 109[illegible]; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110⅝; do. 1864, 107[illegible]; do. 1865, 107½; new issue, 110¼; Ten-forties, 10[illegible]; Seven-thirties, 106⅞. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange unchanged. Gold, 137⅞.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The Court was but poorly attended this morning, either by attorneys, parties, or spectators. Upon calling over the few remaining bills, it was found that there was not even one ready for trial. The Judge explained to the jury that on account of the absence of a large number of the lawyers from the city, and the difficulty of securing the attendance of parties, it was impossible to get the business started. The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Daniel and Michael Mooney, charged with the larceny of two cows, is still on trial. The allegation of the Commonwealth is:—On a certain Sunday night in March, 1866, Mr. James Brown, residing in the district of Richmond, lost two cows. On that very same night the two defendants were seen driving the cows from Mr. Brown's cattle-yard. Several days afterwards the defendants sold two cow skins to a tanner in the neighborhood, which skins were identified as those once worn by Mr. Brown's cows.

But the defense allege and contend that there was a mistake in the identity of the persons seen driving these cows away as the defendants, and of the skins as those once belonging to the prosecutor's cows. On trial.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, June 27, 1867.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 113 was bid for 6s of 1881; 100 for 10-40s; 106¼ for June and August 7·30s; 107¼ for '64 5-20s; 110½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¾; the old do. at 95.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa Railroad preferred sold largely at 28¼@26¾, an advance of ¼; Reading at 54¼, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¼@52¾, an advance of ¼; and Little Schuylkill at 28, no change. 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 59 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; 10 for Catawissa common; 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Union sold at 36; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12½ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Central National sold at 130, and Philadelphia at 162; 139½ was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 105 for Kensington; 56 for Penn Township; 57 for Girard; 95 for Western; 110 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 61½ for Commonwealth; and 63½ for Union.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29 for preferred do.; 47¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 56 for Morris Canal; and 17¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138¼; 11 A. M., 138; 12 M., 137⅞; 1 P. M., 138.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Notwithstanding the increased activity of business on the Stock Exchange, the supply of money continues abundant at 6 per cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals, and 5 on Governments. The probabilities are, therefore, strongly against any stringency arising from the preparations of the National Banks for their quarterly returns on the 1st proximo. The discount line continues dull, and the best grade of commercial paper is quoted at seven per cent., and in some instances at a half per cent. below this rate. At Chicago bank deposits are reported to be running low, and the money market is rather close. At Cincinnati it is substantially unchanged, and the demand for accommodation is mainl to carry over old business, although arrangements are beginning to be made for the incoming wheat crop. Wool is at the same time creating some demand for money, but this is as yet light, owing to the difference between the views of buyers and sellers, and the consequent inactivity of the trade. The payment of the July dividends at this centre will throw a large amount of unemployed capital upon the market, and this will add still further to the prevailing ease. So the simultaneous disbursement of eighteen millions of gold by the Treasury, in payment of the July coupons, will quicken, to some extent, the movement of capital."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$7000	Pa 6s 3 ser..ac.int	102¾	57 sh	Penna R	52¾
$300	C & Am m 6s, '89	93½	1	do	52¾
$1100	City 6s, N..c&p	99¾	100	do	52¾
$100	do	99¾	7	do	52¾
$200	do	99¾	20	do	52¾
$400	do..O.c&p	95	300	do	52¾
$1000	All County Co 5s	76	103	do	52¾
$1000	Read mt 6s	92¾	100 sh	Read R....s30	54¾
$1000	do	92¾	100 sh	Cata Pf	28
$2000	do	92¾	100	do	28⅛
$2000	do..'70	96¼	200	do	28¼
$1000	do..'70	96¾	100	do....b5	28¾
$300	U S 10-40s..cp	100⅜	200	do....s60	28½
20 sh	Cent Nat Bk	130	200	do....c	28¾
35 sh	Union P R	36	100	do....s60	28¾
50 sh	Lit Sch R	28	100	do	28¾
100 sh	Ocean Oil	2⅜	100	do	28¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 110½@110¾; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1865, new, 110¼@110½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106¾@106¼; do., June, 106¼@106½; do., July, 106¼@106½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 118¾@119¼; do. August, 1864, 118¾@118¾; do., October, 1864, 117¾@117⅞; do., December, 1864, 116½@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116¾@116¼; do., Aug., 1865, 115¾@115¼; do., September, 1865, 115@115½; October, 1865, 114½@115; Gold, 138¼@138⅜. Silver, 131½@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 137¾@138; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110½@110¾; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do. new, 110¼@110½; 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¾@106½; do., 2d series, 106¾@106½; 3d series, 106¾@106½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 27.—In Flour there is a firmer feeling, and rather more disposition to operate. Although prices remain without material change, the tendency is upwards. The sales for the supply of the home consumers reach 700 barrels, including superfine at $8@8·50; extras at $9@9·75; Northwestern extra family at $10@11·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10@12; and fancy brands at $12@14, according to quality. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $7·25, an advance. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat has improved and prices are rather better. Sales of 3500 bushels fair, and choice Pennsylvania red, at $2·25@2·60. 1500 bushels California sold on secret terms. Rye ranges from $1·40@1·45 ℔ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn—The stock was light, and the demand fair, at an advance. Sales of 2200 bushels yellow, in store, at $1·12@1·13, and 1100 bushels afloat at $1·13. Oats are a shade lower. Sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania at 80, 81@82c. 2000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·50.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $42 ℔ ton.

Whisky—Held at 30c. per gallon in bond. 200 barrels sold at this rate.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............JUNE 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............68 | 11 A. M..............75 | 2 P. M..............76

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.

St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brem. barque Orpheus, Wessels, 36 days from Bremen, with mdse. and 338 passengers. Had six deaths and two births on the passage.

Br. barque Idolique, Murphy, 38 days from Hamburg, with empty petroleum barrels to L. Westergaard & Co.

Barque White Wing, Pike, 16 days from Orchilla, with guano to Baugh & Sons—vessel to John Dallet & Co.

Brem. brig Anna, Bruns, 4 days from Baltimore, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Schr W. H. Mitchell, Cole, 16 days from Shulee, N. S., with lumber to captain.

Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, 4 days from Cohassett, in ballast to captain.

Schr G. W. Krebs, Cole, 4 days from Potomac, in ballast to captain.

Schr Mary G. Farr, Moloy, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Barque Linda, from Trinidad de Cuba, and brig Cheviot, from Matanzas, were at anchor in the bay yesterday.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Village Belle, Little, hence, at Londonderry 12th inst.

Barque Sarah King, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th inst., lat. 42 23, lon. 66.

Barque Arizona, Conant, hence, at Falmouth 14th instant.

Barque Royal Charlie, Besse, hence, at Hamburg 11th instant.

Barque Stabia, Romano, hence, at London 15th inst.

Brig Elvie Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 17th inst.

Brig Agent, Sanduest, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 11th inst.

Brig E. A. Barnard, Crowell, hence, at Matanzas 16th inst.

Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 19th inst.

Brig Abby Watson, Wilson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.

Brig Cheviot, Whitney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 14th inst.

Brig D. C. Brooks, McLane, from Hyannis for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst., and sailed again the 25th.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Barnes, hence, at Trinidad 13th inst.

Schr M. C. Moseley, Urann, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 20th inst.

Schr Archer and Reeves, Smith, hence, at Trinidad 15th inst.

Schr Othello, Eldridge, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Providence 25th inst.

Schrs S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, and M. R. Sampson, Sampson, hence, at Bath 24th inst.

Schr J. Clark, Fowler, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.

Schr Corbulo, Norton, hence for Providence, with coal, is on shore twelve miles S. of Squan Inlet, N. J., and will probably go to pieces. The C. was built at Port Jefferson, L. I., in 1849, was 127 tons register, and hails from Brookhaven, L. I.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, June 27.—Arrived, steamship Northern Light, from Bremen.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Arrived, steamship Russia, Cook, from Liverpool.

Steamship Wm. Penn, Billings, from London.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, from Havana.

Ship Owego, Norton, from Cardiff.

Ship Chatsworth, Winter, from Antwerp.

Barque J. H. McLaren, Corning, from Cardiff.

Barque Pawnee, Ankers, from Dublin.

Barque Maria Adelaide, Skorka, from Cardiff.

Barque A. M. Lovitt, Lovitt, from Newcastle.

Barque Courier, Hansen, from Marseilles.

Barque Iser, Matthews, from Rio Janeiro.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President and the Five Commanders.

From the Herald.

The President has forced his way into a dilemma of a very disagreeable nature, and it is not easy to see how he can secure a satisfactory escape. He is at open issue, not as before with a coordinate branch of the Government, but with his subordinates; and those subordinates are sustained against him by the sense of the country. If he accepts the position he compromises the dignity of his office; if he removes the Generals he increases that irritation of the public mind that is now all against him, and thus immensely strengthens the hands of the violent radicals. What will he do? The telegraph informs us that "General Grant declines to relieve General Sickles from his command in North and South Carolina." Is that the way in which the thing is to be gotten over—by a quiet use of General Grant's name?

Generals Sickles, Sheridan, Schofield, Ord, and Pope were doing very well. Under their respective administrations the law, whose passage had so much excited the country, was seen to take shape as a practical plan of reconstruction, and was notably fair to the people. It promised a speedy solution of difficulties that but a little while before seemed to defy all remedy. General Sickles, perceiving the real scope and spirit of the law from the first, assumed all the power it gave, and addressed himself earnestly to the labor of putting the Southern social system in practical harmony with the ideas of the conquering section. His acts were not more warmly applauded by intelligent men at the North than they were welcomed by the people of his district, who began to realize the benefits of an equitable rule and an honest administration of justice. General Pope did equally well. Sheridan had some rougher elements to deal with, and was compelled to the extreme acts contemplated by the law. Ord governed his district with high ability and considerate courage. Schofield was in entire harmony with the people subject to his rule, and intelligent Virginians doubted if the best conceivable reconstruction would be an improvement.

Such was the position when in came the Attorney-General with his two opinions. His opinions swept away the very foundation upon which all this administration was carried on. General Sickles, the first to perceive the scope of the opinion, as of the law, and the boldest to come to conclusions, proffered his resignation, recognizing that a military commandant was a useless article under the President's view of the law. Sheridan comes before the public in a sharp, "whirling-through-Winchester" sort of a letter, in which he declares that the Attorney-General's second opinion opens a "broad and macademized road for perjury and fraud." The other Generals having taken the same course as these in their action under the law, doubtless hold the same views of the opinions the President has promulgated nullifying the law.

Thus the President, putting himself in an attitude of antagonism to the law, comes into conflict with men who were enforcing the law, though subject to his orders. They are men of too much character to relinquish their well-matured opinions according to the President's political convenience—to concede their nonentity, or even to be quietly swept out of the way. What can the President do? He has driven himself into a position in which either to act or to stand still involves a bad result. If he does not remove the Generals, he loses the prestige of his executive power; if he removes them, he plays into the hands of the party of extreme measures, and gives them for new capital all the popularity with the nation of these renowned and gallant soldiers.

The New Conflict on Reconstruction—What Will Congress Do?

From the Herald.

The President, through his Attorney-General, one of those Hudibrastic lawyers

"Who can a hair divide
Betwixt its south and southwest side,"

has revived the conflict, which we had supposed to be ended, on Southern reconstruction. He has again thrown down the gauntlet, and the Executive Committee of Congress has promptly taken it up in a call urging a full meeting of the two Houses on the 3d of July. "It is thought essential," says Mr. Schenck, Chairman of this Committee, "to secure quorums, if it should only be to remain in session long enough to pass some declaratory act on the subject of reconstruction." It may, then, be considered as settled that a quorum of each of the two Houses will be present in the capital on the appointed day, and that their first proceeding will be the sending a joint committee to wait upon the President, announcing that the two Houses are in session and ready to receive any communication which he may have to make.

The answer of Mr. Johnson will probably be a message explaining and vindicating his recent course of action, under the opinions of his learned Attorney-General defining the metes and bounds of the governing powers conferred by the acts of the last session upon each of the five Southern military district commanders. The action of Congress will doubtless be a new law of reconstruction, so clearly and minutely establishing the powers of the five district commanders as to admit of no evasion of the conditions of registration, the qualifications of electors, and the rules and restrictions applicable in each of the States concerned to its State Convention, Constitution, and Legislature, and to its election of Senators and Representatives to Congress. It may be safely assumed that under this declaratory act a more rigid enforcement of the general terms to the excluded States laid down at the last session will be exacted than would have been required had the President, in his execution of these laws, leaned more to their "true intent and meaning" and less to his exploded policy. Had he desired the special intervention of Congress to rectify the irregularities and harmonize the action of the five district commanders, he could not have adopted a more effective measure to secure his object than in the course he has pursued; but a wiser expedient would have been a simple proclamation recommending the presence of a quorum in each House on the 3d of July.

It is evident, however, that his purpose has been rather to embarrass, delay, and defeat the Reconstruction programme of Congress, than to assist in bringing it to a successful issue. With the failure of the appeals to the Supreme Court of Sharkey, Walker, Jenkins, and Company, a general opinion of acquiescence in the opinions of such men as Generals Lee, Hampton, and Longstreet, and a general disposition to fulfil the conditions of Congress, immediately followed, from Virginia to Texas. But when it became apparent, after the Southern mission of Senator Wilson and the confiscation hints of Thaddeus Stevens, and from the movements of the Freedmen's Bureau officials, and from the proceedings of the military district commanders and their subordinates, that the Southern blacks *en masse*, and a portion of the Southern whites, were rallying to the Republican party, and would probably carry two or three of the ten States concerned, it would seem that President Johnson took the alarm. But in undertaking to defeat the radicals with their own weapons, he has again been playing into their hands.

The Attorney-General's remarkable rigmarole on registration, though incomprehensible to the Southern anti-radical elements, was still encouraging, and his more extended opinion on the laws of reconstruction would, perhaps, have brought every man to the registration office who dreads the ultimatum of Stevens, but for the immediate warning of a July session of Congress. From that moment, as we learn from careful observers on the ground, those Southern opposition elements so far gave up the fight that it is believed, as matters stand to-day, they have turned over to the Republican Union Leagues of the South every State from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. It appears that these leagues, encouraged by Congress, the War Department, and the military authorities South, and supported by the Freedmen's Bureau, form already a comprehensive, compact, and powerful party organization, while the Southern opposition, without leaders or means, all moneyless and all adrift, are utterly hopeless of any effective resistance.

Is this condition of things likely to be changed by the approaching July session of Congress? By no means. On the contrary, the vantage-ground thus gained by the Republican party will be strengthened at all points in a new Reconstruction bill, and this will probably be the exclusive business of this extraordinary session. This confiscation scheme of "Old Thad. Stevens," the still more revolutionary agrarian notions of "Old Ben Wade," the preposterous women's rights theories of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the financial reforms of moonshine and green cheese preached in the prairies by George Francis Train, will all have to be postponed, at least till the cooler season of next December. Nor do we apprehend the impeachment of President Johnson. He is too useful to the radicals to be removed. He has been the making of them, and when they show any signs of demoralization, he is sure to commit some *faux pas* that harmonizes them. He may expect to be badgered and frightened considerably with this impeachment prosecution, but it will only be flourished as a flaming sword over his head to keep him within the control of Congress. The solution of this conflict will most likely be the reconstruction of the ten outside States under the banner of the Republican party, the complete abandonment of President Johnson by the South, as a disastrous failure from first to last; the extinction of the last flickerings of those old Southern State rights fallacies which have broken down his administration, and a struggle in the Republican National Convention of 1868 between the followers of Chase, sustained by the national banks, and the supporters of Grant, backed by the army, which will bring to the severest trial "the cohesive power of public plunder." As to the restoration of all or any of the States of the five military districts in season to give them a voice in the next Presidential contest, the chances are now against them; and for this, if disposed to be thankful, their thanks are especially due to Mr. Johnson and his learned Attorney-General.

Our Northern Neighbors.

From the Tribune.

Saturday, July 1, is to be a holiday across our Northern frontier. On that day "The Dominion of Canada" becomes an actuality. It embraces at present what was formerly known as Upper Canada (henceforth "Ontario"), Lower Canada (henceforth "Quebec"), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but is expected soon to attract and incorporate also Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and, in fact, all British America. Lord Monck, hitherto Governor-General of Canada, is to preside over the new "Dominion," at a salary of $50,000 per annum, and his chief advisers are to be drawn from each province of sub-realm. The coalition of the so-called Liberals and Conservatives which has carried the consolidation is to be perpetuated if possible; though the greater number of the Liberals seem to think that it has already lasted quite long enough.

After the new rule has dispensed its patronage, the number of its adversaries may be expected rapidly to increase. George Brown, editor of the *Globe*, will be a leader of the opposition. Ottawa will be its capital. Their population and wealth exceed those of our thirteen Colonies when they declared their independence; while their natural and artificial facilities for both internal and external commerce are good. A railroad from Halifax to the St. Lawrence will doubtless soon be added to them; while a wagon-road from the western settlements of "Ontario" to those on the Red River of the North is to be opened forthwith. Newly opened gold mines, in Nova Scotia, in "Quebec," and in "Ontario," are counted on to enlarge sensibly the resources of the Dominion. Taxes are lower than with us, though pretty high, and morally certain to be higher directly.

Many immigrants are annually attracted from Europe, but they have a prevalent habit of slipping over the frontier, and making their homes in the Union. Foreign goods are usually cheaper than in "the States;" but produce is also lower, and farms bring higher prices in gold on our side of the boundary than on the other. On the whole, though Canada has increased fairly and steadily in wealth and population, she is less thrifty, less enterprising, and makes slower progress than this country. She manufactures too little, and imports far too much, and is not likely to improve in either department. It were almost superfluous to add that she is always deeply in debt to the merchants of the mother country.

That British America must ultimately choose to enter our Union on fair and honorable conditions, we believe; that the more intelligent and energetic of her people already desire this, we cannot doubt; that a few years' experience of the new rule will diffuse and intensify this feeling, we confidently predict. The large, intelligent, and substantial farming interest will not long rest content with prices far below those realized for like products by their rivals a few miles south of them. Property in Canada is rendered insecure while costly improvements are discouraged by the consideration that a war between Great Britain and the United States would very soon insure the overrunning of their selvage of inhabited country by irresistible armies, while imposing intolerable burdens on the outnumbered colonists. Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto would each see its buildings and lots doubled in value by annexation, while their trade would be suddenly expanded and their manufactures quadrupled.

But the "Dominion" must run its course. It is monarchy's "last card" this side of the valley of the Amazon. Let us quietly watch the progress of the experiment, deprecating and (if possible) averting any rupture with Great Britain which would tend to excite hostile feelings between us and the Canadians, and thus embarrass and postpone that fraternal sympathy which will yet be developed. We would not acquire Canada by conquest, nor yet by purchase, no matter how moderate the price; but, believing that the true and lasting interest of both peoples would be signally promoted by their fusion by mutual consent, we would be careful to interpose no obstacle to such a consummation.

Santa Anna and Mexico.

From the Times.

We cannot share the indignation of some of our neighbors at the interference of our naval officers to prevent the landing of Santa Anna in Mexico. Perhaps it was illegal, but it was fortunate and useful nevertheless. We have professed to be anxious for the restoration of Republican authority—and we certainly do not care to see it again menaced and the country thrown into fresh commotion by the machinations and intrigues of the unscrupulous adventurers who are always ready to plunge Mexico into civil war for their own advantage.

Santa Anna has outlived his public usefulness. He is old and broken down. Nothing has survived with him but his unscrupulous and unprincipled ambition. When Maximilian first landed, he made haste to tender him his services. His letters were eloquent in describing the need which Mexico had of an Imperial Government and of foreign aid. When his services were rejected here, he offered them to Juarez, protesting the greatest indignation that a foreigner should dare to set foot on Mexican soil and try to overthrow the institutions of the republic. Rebuffed in that quarter also, he repaired to this country, and has been busy ever since in getting a chance to invade Mexico on his own hook. If he he were to succeed in getting a foothold there, he might prolong the struggle against the Republican authorities a little longer. He would probably rekindle the fires of civil war now dying away, and bring about the slaughter of some hundreds or thousands more of his former fellow-countrymen.

We are not sorry that the action of one of our officers has defeated this attempt. We hope Juarez will speedily regain possession of his legitimate authority, and that the experiment may again be fairly tried whether the Mexicans are capable of self-government or not. We have fairly made ourselves responsible to the world for the peace and good order of Mexico. The prevention of the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, for hostile purposes, is the first step towards a fulfillment of this obligation. We hope it will not be the last, if others shall be found necessary.

Who Were the Conspirators?

From the World.

When Benjamin Butler, in a fit of personal spleen against an opponent in Congress, declared last March that Mrs. Surratt was an innocent woman unjustly hung, very few people were convinced who were not convinced before, because very few people are in the habit of believing anything Butler says. But the testimony of a low drunkard against, may perhaps be regarded as doubtful as the testimony of Butler for, that unfortunate victim of the military Star Chamber at Washington; and whoever carefully read the statements elicited from the witness John M. Lloyd, during the examination at the Surratt trial on Monday, must have been startled into a suspicion, at least, that Butler did not lie.

It was the evidence of this man Lloyd, the landlord of the hotel at Surrattsville, that did most to convict Mrs. Surratt at the assassination trial. Lloyd alleged, in the first place, that some five or six weeks before the assassination, Harold, Atzerott, and John H. Surratt, who is now on trial, came to his house, and left and concealed in it, with his knowledge, two carbines, a cartridge-box of ammunition, and a rope sixteen or twenty feet long; that the carbines were covered, and he did not examine them at that time; that on the Tuesday previous to the assassination he met Mrs. Surratt in a buggy near Uniontown, when she called his attention to the "shooting irons" that had been left at his place; that about 5 o'clock on the afternoon previous to the evening when the President was shot, he returned home that the village of Marlboro, where he had been attending a trial, and found at his house Mrs. Surratt, who said to him, "Mr. Lloyd, I want you to have those shooting irons ready; some parties will call for them to-night." Mrs. Surratt then handed him a package enclosed in paper, which he "did not undo until he got up stairs, and found it was a field-glass;" and asked him to "have two bottles of whisky ready, as they would be called for that night." He also testified that soon after 12 o'clock the same night, after the assassination, Booth and Harold came and called for and took away one of the carbines, the field-glass, the whisky, and a monkey-wrench, without alluding to the rope, and leaving that behind! and further, that, just as they were leaving, Booth said:—"I will tell you some news; I am pretty certain that we have assassinated the President and Secretary Seward!" The War Department spy, Weichman, gave a certain color to these fatal allegations by telling that he drove in a buggy with Mrs. Surratt to Surrattsville, on the afternoon alluded to, for the purpose, as she explained, of collecting some money from a man named Nothy, on which occasion she carried a paper package which "looked like two or three saucers done up in brown paper."

Now let us observe what Lloyd testifies in this later trial. After rehearsing, in substantially the same terms, the circumstances of the first visit of Harold, Surratt, and Atzerott, their deposit of the arms and other articles at his house, and of Mrs. Surratt's visit the afternoon preceding the night of the murder, he states that when Booth and Harold called near midnight, after the deed, he "went up stairs, and got one of the guns, a field glass, and a cartridge-box, which was all he could bring, and he did not go back." Nothing is said here about a monkey-wrench, or the rope which had been deposited by the conspirators nearly six weeks before! In his cross-examination Lloyd states that at Briantown, two weeks after the assassination and before the trial, "a man named Cattingham said if he would testify he would receive the protection of the Government." The endeavor by counsel to procure an answer from the witness to the question as to whether he, the witness, "would have given different evidence if he had not been put in fear, and that if it were not for his previous examination he would give different testimony now," was overruled by the Court. But the following passages in his subsequent testimony were sufficient not only to render a direct reply to that question needless, but to quash, it would seem, in the judgment of any candid juror, the effect of any and all assertions which Lloyd has made in regard to this affair:—

I don't know what Mrs. Surratt's business was done there on April 14; when Mrs. Surratt was there several other persons were there; Mr. Jarvo was there; was at Marlboro attending a trial, and after Court was over drank a good deal and went home much intoxicated; I laid down before Mrs. Surratt left Surrattsville; I was so drunk I had to lie down; drunkenness has the effect to make me forget things, and when I got drunk I sometimes kept up the spree; had been in bad habits of drinking when I took possession of the tavern, and before that I kept a bar at the house, and unfortunately for me I was my own best customer; the sun was up the next morning, and I then took a drink; I did not fix my mind upon anything that happened the night before until the soldiers came; when Harold and Booth came there that night I had a conversation, but have detailed it; I put no confidence in Harold telling me that the President had been killed, because I thought he was drunk; the soldiers came early in the morning, and after I found what had happened, I became frightened, and went to drinking; do not recollect exactly what I told the detective, but think that I told him that the men Harold and Booth had not been there; I did not wish to be a witness in the case, and I might have said I knew nothing about it; Jarvo said there was money enough in the case to make us both rich if I would tell what I knew about the men, and I said I knew nothing about them; I acknowledge I went to bed drunk, but I think I know of the conversation; I acknowledge that drunkenness blurs my memory, and makes me forget things; I had not been on a continuous spree before April 14, because I was trying to give it up; but I broke through; think I took several drinks on Thursday, April 13.

Witness resumed, and in answer to certain questions by Mr. Pierrepont, said Mrs. Offut was in the house when he first came up; does not recollect whether he staggered and fell or not when talking to Mrs. Surratt; does not recollect who drove him home; was sober enough to drive himself.

By the Court—Liquor has a tendency to make me forgetful, and therefore when I go to testify in a court I never do drink, for fear I should forget facts that I should testify to.

By Mr. Bradley—Many things happen when I am drunk that I do not afterwards remember; think it was at 11 o'clock when I met Mrs. Surratt in Union.

By Mr. Carrington—On the Tuesday referred to Mr. Weichman was in the buggy with Mrs. Surratt; do not know that Weichman heard the conversation.

This was the wretched tool employed by the War Department to enable it to hang Mrs. Surratt. He "took several drinks on Thursday, April 13." He returned from Marlboro drunk, on the afternoon of the 14th; was so drunk when he met Mrs. Surratt that he "does not recollect whether he staggered and fell down when talking to her," and "laid down before she left;" was so drunk that he "thought Harold was drunk" when he, Harold (it was Booth before), "told him that the President had been killed;" was so maudlin the next morning when the soldiers arrived that he "became frightened, and went to drinking" again; was so completely saturated with liquor afterwards that he doesn't "recollect exactly what he told the detective," but thinks he told him a falsehood. And at last this self-confessed inebriate owns to a confusion of memory, a forgetfulness, a general chaos of all his faculties, that causes him to "fear, when he goes to testify in court, that he should forget facts that he should testify to." But a man named Cattingham told him that if he should testify he would "receive the protection of the Government," and a detective named Jarvo said "there was money enough in this case to make them both rich if he would tell what he knew;" and the poor drunkard, frightened by the fear that he himself might be regarded as an accomplice, and encouraged by Stanton's emissaries to hope that he might escape this accusation, and replace, at the same time, the money that he had spent in dissipation, trumped up a story that, having once rehearsed it at a former trial, he gets sober enough to repeat at this one.

When the valueless nature of this testimony is thus exposed, the fragment of Booth's diary that has appeared may assist us to a better knowledge of what was really intended, up to the last moment preceding the assassination, by all the parties concerned. "Until to-day," Booth writes the very night after the deed was done, "nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we worked to capture; but, our cause being almost lost, something great and decisive must be done. But our failure was owing to others who did not strike for their country with a heart." Further on he says:—"I have a greater desire, and almost a mind to return to Washington, and in a measure to clear my name, which I know that I can do."

The fact that a rope "sixteen or twenty feet long," and a monkey-wrench, were left at Lloyd's house five or six weeks before the tragedy, and not called for by Harold and Booth, with the other articles, when they stopped on their flight from Washington, is a very significant indication that an abduction was contemplated. Might not this rope have been intended to confine a prisoner? and is it not fair to suppose that the wrench was to be used in case of any accident to the carriage in which the prisoner was to be borne away? What, at last, did Booth mean when he wrote that the failure to abduct "was owing to others?" And upon what did he base even a momentary confidence that he could return to Washington and "clear his name?" Who were these others who did not strike with the heart that he desired? Not Paine, or Harold, or Atzerott; for one of them, at least, struck as boldly, if not as successfully, as Booth did at the last. What were the associations upon which the chief assassin founded, or could found, a hope of palliation? Surely not his association with the common accomplices who have been convicted and hung. Was there then some higher influence that he *could* have either dared to preserve him (if that were possible) from the consequences of his crime, or forced to share his obloquy, perhaps his fate? Are there those living who were aware of and connived at the proposed abduction of the President, although they might not have been privy to the assassination itself? *Where are the missing leaves of the diary?* for until those are produced, or until the memory and the conscience of some one who saw and read them render their secret to the world, the conspiracy that led to the murder of Abraham Lincoln will still remain a mystery.

INSTRUCTION.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1864. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

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Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands in extensive extent, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14 4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [8

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases.

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
"Evening Song to the Virgin."
"La Marseillaise."
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

OFFER AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE

WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.

Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices.

25, 30, 35 Cents.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1722 CHESNUT STREET,

5 26 PHILADELPHIA

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 E. L. KNIGHT & SON.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHEN

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 20 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS

GUARDED AGAINST BY USING

SHAW & JUSTICE'S

MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

6 14 1m] PHILIP S. JUSTICE,

NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.

Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS

CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING

ASHCROFT'S

LOW WATER DETECTOR

PRICE $50, APPLIED.

AUG. S. BATTLES,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

6 7 1f NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 26

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

11 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
6 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MORE ABOUT LEAGUE ISLAND.—The Special Committee of Councils having charge of the transfer of League Island to the Government held a meeting yesterday, Mr. Harper, chairman, presiding. Mr. Kneass, the Chief Engineer, was present, and submitted plans of the survey just completed of the property along the north bank of the League Island channel. The survey was made for the purpose of placing stones upon the ground marking the outline of the property asked for by the Government, and also such marks as would clearly designate the sub-division into properties to be taken. The plan shows an avenue 100 hundred feet wide, which is to be laid out along the entire northern line of the island. This avenue will also extend around and upon the Schuylkill front, to connect with Schuylkill avenue, now located from South street to the Fish House, below Gray's Ferry. Surveys are now being made for the purpose of locating Delaware avenue east and west of the proposed Navy Yard at League Island.

The plans were examined by the Committee, and seemed to give very general satisfaction. The Committee also took into consideration the best plan of acquiring possession of the property which had been vacated.

BURGLARIES.—Early yesterday morning the dwelling of Mr. Toy, at Third and Carpenter streets, was entered by burglars, who were ransacking the premises for valuables when the noise aroused Mr. Toy. Upon getting out of bed he found the room strewn with articles. He then sprang a watchman's rattle, which frightened the burglars away. They carried off some clothing and silverware.

The residence of Mr. Charles Rowland, No. 117 S. Eighteenth street, was entered during the absence of the family within a day or two, and was found to have been thoroughly ransacked when some of the inmates returned to it from the country. What the thieves had carried off could not be ascertained, in the absence of the heads of the household. Families about to leave their residences during the summer months should notify the police of the fact.

About two hundred and fifty dollars were stolen on Monday afternoon from the residence of Mr. William Gamble. No. 402 Henry street, during the absence of the family. As there was no breaking to enter, the thief is supposed to have used a false key.

THE PRESS CLUB—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Yesterday afternoon the Club held its annual election for officers for the ensuing year. After the preliminary business was concluded, the Club proceeded to the election of officers for the coming year, with the following result:—

President—E. W. C. Greene.
Vice-Presidents—T. D. Thacher and Dr. Morwitz.
Treasurer—Casper Souder.
Corresponding Secretary—John F. McDevitt.
Recording Secretary—William H. Fisher.
Directors—A. W. Frick, J. L. Ringwalt, Frank Wells, William F. Corbit, R. S. Menamin, Emerson Bennet, Thomas E. Harkins, William J. Clarke, and Lewis Waln Smith.

Colonel Greene announced the Finance Committee, which is composed of D. B. Williamson, Joseph Robinson, and C. H. Clark. The Investigating Committee consists of William B. Cunnington, Emerson Bennett, and R. S. Menamin.

OF SOME IMPORTANCE TO HACKMEN.—An ordinance of the city requires all hacks for public use or hire to be registered at the office of the Highway Department; and also requires the owners of the same to pay an annual license of $2·50 on each hack, between the 1st of May and the 1st day of June, under a penalty of $5 for each time a hack may be used after that time, if the license has not been paid. There is now on the books of the Department over 400 hacks, but of that number only 100 have complied with the law; the other 300 are subject to the penalty if arrested by the High Constables, whose duty it is to see that the ordinances of the city are complied with.

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the Fourth Baptist Church, Fifth and Buttonwood streets, was held last evening. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Jeffreys, after which the scholars united in singing. Addresses were made by Rev. J. W. Jackson, Rev. Dr. Newton, and Rev. Dr. Jeffreys. During the evening a number of presentations were made by the different classes; among these was a fine portrait of Father Beazle, one of the oldest deacons of the church. The gifts were duly acknowledged by the parties to whom they were presented. The schools number about 350 children.

A WORKINGMEN'S TICKET.—The Committee on Resolutions, appointed at a public meeting of workingmen held some days since, met last evening, at Eighth and Walnut streets, and reported a series of resolutions, setting forth that both political parties had entirely ignored the workingmen, and that they intended to separate themselves from political organizations, and vote, and invite their friends to vote, for only such men as look to the workingmen's interests. The resolutions were agreed to, and the Committee adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFITS FOR THE SUFFERERS.—Mrs. John Drew and Mr. G. L. Fox have tendered the Arch Street Theatre, on Saturday afternoon next, for a benefit "matinee" to the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, when the entire receipts on that occasion will be given to that noble institution for distribution. Tickets can be procured at the theatre, or from the President, Mr. George W. Tryon, or any of the Board of Trustees. The advertisement gives all the particulars.

To-morrow (Friday) evening a benefit will be given at this theatre to the families of the firemen who were killed at the late fire in Walnut street. A large number of well-known artists have volunteered their services, and the performance will undoubtedly be very fine, and we hope the house will be crowded.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson appears this evening in his great *role* of "Asa Trenchard," in the comedy of *Our American Cousin*. Mr. Charles Vandenhoff will essay the part of "Lord Dundreary," and these stars will be supported by Miss Susan Denin and the company favorites. To-morrow and Saturday, last nights of Mr. Jefferson's brilliant engagement. *Rip Van Winkle* will be played.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This evening Mr. G. L. Fox presents his favorite pantomime of *Jack and Gill*, which proves as popular as ever. Mr. C. K. Fox appears as "Pantaloon," assisted by Miss Louisa Browne, Master Calligne, and the whole company. A laughable comedietta precedes the pantomime each evening, in which Mr. Sam. Hemple takes a leading part. It should not be forgotten that Mr. G. L. Fox has his benefit to-morrow evening, when his friends will, no doubt, turn out in numbers.

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK of the season at Carncross & Dixey's "Family Resort."

THE AUTUMNAL GLORY OF THE ALLEGHENIES.—This fine landscape painting, by Mr. F. De B. Richards, one of our resident artists, is on exhibition at the gallery of the Artists' Fund Society, No. 1334 Chesnut street. This painting is one of the finest landscapes ever exhibited here, and exhibits the Valley of the Cheat river, West Virginia. It is well worth a visit. The exhibition is for the benefit of the Union Temporary Home for Children, one of our most deserving charities.

—In the depot is a placard announcing "No Smoking," posted over an oil lamp. Two Irishmen appear, one smoking. "Pat," says the other, "ye're transgressin' the rules of the establishment, ye are." "How's that?" says the smoker. "Don't ye see there—no smoking?" "Yis; but can't ye see, ye spalpeen, the remark is addressed to the lamp?"

—"A Distressed Mother" writes to the Allentown (Pa.) *Democrat* for advice, which she gets—thusly:—"The only way to cure your son of staying out 'late o' nights' is to break his legs, or else get the 'calico' he runs with to do your housework."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·30	MOON RISES	1·11
SUN SETS	7·35	HIGH WATER	9·14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
W Metropolis	Southampton	New York	June 5
Wm. Penn	London	New York	June 8
Northern Light	Bremen	New York	June 8
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	June 15
Russia	Liverpool	New York	June 15
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Teutonia	Hamburg	New York	June 15
Union	Southampton	New York	June 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 18
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Erin	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 20
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 21
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	June 21
Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Java	Liverpool	Boston	June 22
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 22

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	New York	Bremen	June 27
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 29
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	June 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	June 29
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	June 29
Achilles	New York	Antwerp	June 29
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	June 29
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 3
China	Boston	Liverpool	July 3
New York	New York	Bremen	July 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Wm. Penn	New York	London	July 6

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	June 27
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 29
Tioga	N. Orleans	Philadelphia	June 29
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	June 29
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	June 29
Nevada	New York	San Juan	July 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	July 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 4
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Dorchester, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. and E. Henderson, Price, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, Norwich, do.
Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, New Haven, do.
Schr C. Rankin, Rankin, Kennebunk, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, New London, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr W. B. McShain, Christy, Washington, do.
Schr J. Burley, Williams, Boston, Rothermel & Co.
Schr M. Reilly, Reilly, Weymouth, Preston Coal Co.
Schr Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, Providence, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr Richard Law, York, Stonington, E. V. Glover.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W.P.Clyde&Co.
St'r Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Melita, Sumner, from Liverpool 8th inst., with mdse. and passengers to A. R. McHenry & Co.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, 5 days from New Orleans, via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr Susan E. Potter, Potter, from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, 4 days from Laurel, with lumber and grain to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr C. Rankin, Rankin, from Kennebunk.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, from Norwich.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, from Fall River.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Salisbury.
Schr W. B. McShain, Christy, from Newark.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, from New London.
Schr M. and E. Henderson, Price, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, from New London.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 13th inst.
Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d inst., lat. 41 02, lon. 66 42.
Steamship Tioga, Morse, hence, at New Orleans 24th instant.
Steamship Alliance, Kelley, hence, at Charleston yesterday morning.
Barque Pembroke, Potter, from London for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Tuisko, Schumacher, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Tempest, Wilson, hence, at Bangor 22d inst.
Brig Ella, Foote, hence, at St. John, N. B., 23d inst.
Brig Willebald, Mutzel, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 24th inst.
Schrs R. F. Stockton, Soper, and W. C. Atwater, Glover, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 23d inst.
Schr Mary R. Somers, Somers, hence, at Mobile 21st instant.
Steamer Old North State, Swaine, from Chowan river for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A dangerous rock, with three fathoms water on it, has been discovered almost in the centre of Seymour Narrows, Vancouver Island, but rather on the western side, between Maud Island and Wilfred Point. It lies SW. ¼ W., nearly three cables from the northwest point of the island, and N.NE. ½ E. three cables from the southeast extreme of Wilfred Point; it is near the position of the heaviest part of the tide race.

The passage is therefore dangerous for large vessels during the strength of either stream, and it is recommended to enter it—especially from the southward—at slack water, and to pass on the eastern side of the rock.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation in 1867, 23¾ degrees easterly.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, June 10, 1867.

The French Government has given notice that from the 26th day of May, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently constructed on Pointe des Dames, on the north coast of Noirmoutiers' Island.

The light is a fixed white and red light, elevated 111 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather the white portion of the light should be seen from a distance of ten miles, and the red from a distance of seven miles.

The white portion of the light is visible from seaward round a great part of the horizon, and the red portion from the bearing W. by N., or in a line from the steeple of Bourgneuf, to S. by W. ½ W., or in a line about midway between the shoals of Pierre Moine and Basse des Peres.

The tower is stone, rectangular, and fifty-two feet high; it is painted red on the two faces south of the line to the steeple of Bourgneuf, and is 1420 yards north of the entrance of the port of Noirmoutiers, in lat. 47 0½ N., lon. 2 13¼ W. of Greenwich.

By command of their lordships.
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, May 21, 1867.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON, FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries,
sll 7frp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA, THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS. New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA. For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14} Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS OR PAIN DESTROYER,
is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy unequalled.
CURES: BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS, SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, PILES, BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH, CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES.
And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail........$1·00
Quarts in bottle........$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions........$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials........$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases........$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 1tuths 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33,
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25}

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE." PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street), EVERY HALF HOUR, FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, AND THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
First boat leaving Fairmount at 7·20 A. M.; last boat at 6·35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·35 P. M. 6 5 1m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4}

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

WESTCOTT & GEORGE, SUCCESSORS TO PHILIP WILSON & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS, FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC., NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET
11 3m PHILADELPHIA

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 24} JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
45,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·26; Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8}

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE: NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18[illegible] $2,553,146·13.
Capital........$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus........946,713·98
Premiums........1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t12312

TAKE A LIFE POLICY IN THE BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE: N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 23} GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27}

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30}

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 1225 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.
$300,000 PRESENTED TO SUBSCRIBERS
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $40,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2500 EACH.
Read full Schedule of Presents below.
EACH CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IS ACCOMPANIED WITH A BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE, AND ALSO INSURES TO THE HOLDER A PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.
Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of
THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
Incorporated by the State of New Jersey April 8, 1867,
Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, and founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Ex-Chief Coiner, U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds Philadelphia, Pa
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey
HON. W. W. WARE, New Jersey
HENRY GORMAN, ESQ., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa
J. E. COE, ESQ., Of Joy Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,
In order that this benevolent object may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS, which we put on subscription at prices much below their retail value.
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. (None others genuine.)
Any person sending ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, OR FIVE DOLLARS, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive, immediately, a fine Steel-Plate Engraving, as set forth below, and as many certificates of stock as the number of dollars paid; insuring ONE PRESENT in our published schedule for EACH CERTIFICATE held.
ONE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"My Child! My Child!!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, The Early Days of the Revolution."
TWO-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."
THREE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING. "HOME FROM THE WAR," and Three Certificates of Stock, insuring Three Presents.
FOUR-DOLLAR ENGRAVING. "THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS," and Four Certificates of Stock, insuring Four Presents.
FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING. "THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS," and Five Certificates of Stock, insuring Five Presents.
The engravings and certificates will be delivered at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail postpaid, or express, as may be ordered.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY WILL AWARD THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRESENTS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867, AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., OR AT THE INSTITUTE.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1	Cash Present	$40,000
1	Cash Present	20,000
1	Cash Present	10,000
1	Cash Present	5,000
2	Cash Presents of $2500 each	5,000
1	Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila	18,000
1	Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J	15,00
1	Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1	Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc	10,000
1	Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc	5,000
25	Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	5,000
1	Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, Span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete	5,000
10	Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1	Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc	5,000
20	Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20	Melodeons, $225 each	4,500
4	Rosewood Sewing Machines, $200 each	1,000
10	Family Sewing Machines, $100 each	1,000
50	Fine Gold Watches, $200 each	10,000
100	Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
3	Camel's Hair Shawls, $1000 each	3,000
2	Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each	6,000
3	Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each	750
10	Cashmere Shawls, $50 each	500
20	Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each	1,500
50	City Building Lots, $175 each	8,750
	The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
	Total	$300,000

☞ All the properties are given clear of incumbrance

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.
Send orders by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10	shares, with Engravings	$9·50
25	" " "	23·50
50	" " "	46·50
75	" " "	69·00
100	" " "	90·00

Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.
Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.
Respectfully, yours, etc.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.
All orders by mail should be addressed to GEORGE A. COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street

AMUSEMENTS.

KELLEY'S GIFT CONCERTS.
KELLEY'S FIRST GRAND North American Gift Concert Is Now Positively Fixed to Take Place AT COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY, SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
A CARD.—The proprietors of the North American Gift Concert, advertised to take place at the Wabash avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and postponed, have the pleasure to announce that it will take place at Cooper Institute, New York, by the earnest request of thousands of subscribers in the Middle and Eastern States, where a large share of our tickets have been sold, and that a series of Concerts will be given, to be followed in rapid succession.
The delay in its completion has been unavoidable, notwithstanding the sale of tickets has been immense and without a parallel on this continent. Under any circumstances the Concert will now be given as above stated.
500,000 VALUABLE GIFTS, VALUED AT FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS, INCLUDING $100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
For fifteen years we have been engaged in business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of these cities for our character for fair dealing.
In spite of every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Gift Concert will be conducted honorably, and that all the gifts advertised will be distributed fairly and to the satisfaction of our patrons.
The delay in the completion of this gigantic enterprise has been solely in the interest of the ticket-holders. This is the largest undertaking of the kind ever brought to a successful termination in the United States.
Tickets sold for Concert to take place at Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois, are good for this Concert at Cooper Institute, New York City.
A present given with every concert ticket.

1	Gift in Greenbacks		$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2,000
20	do	do $1000 each	20,000
20	do	do $500 each	10,000
1840	Gifts in Greenbacks, amounting to		16,000
1	Gift Residence in Chicago		5,000
400	Gold Watches, amounting to		50,000
400	Silver Watches, amounting to		21,000
	And the balance, comprising Pianos, Melodeons, and other Gifts, amounting to		324,000
	Making 500,000 Gifts.		

A committee to be chosen by ticket holders at the first Concert will promptly distribute the presents, one to every concert ticket holder, and their report will be published in "Kelley's Weekly," with portraits and biographical sketch of the persons receiving the thirty largest gifts, and be sent to all ticket holders at once. The tickets from our numerous agents having been gathered in, persons disappointed in being unable at our principal office to obtain tickets, can now be supplied, as long as they last, by addressing us at No. 691 Broadway, New York. Tickets will be sent promptly by mail, on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.
We will send 5 tickets for $4·50; 10 for $9·00; and 20 for $17·50. Send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address, and town and State. Money by Draft, Post Office Order, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address all communications to A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
6 26 14t No. 691 BROADWAY, New York.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & Co........Lessees
FRIDAY EVENING, June 28, GRAND GALA NIGHT FOR THE BENEFIT OF the Families and Firemen who suffered by the late calamity AT THE BURNING OF THE AMERICAN THEATRE.
The Ladies and Gentlemen named in this establishment have kindly volunteered THEIR SERVICES.
THE THEATRE AND GAS TENDERED BY THE MANAGEMENT.
A FULL AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA, Under C. M. REICHART.
The performance will consist of the beautiful Play in four acts, entitled DEBORAH, THE JEWESS.
CECILE RUSH will make her first appearance in three years.
OBSERVE THE CAST OF DEBORAH, THE JEWESS.
Lorenz........Thomas McKeon
Herman........H. A. Langdon
Deborah........Miss Cecile Rush
Maria........Miss L. Cooper
Treasurer........John Stimmel
Doorkeepers, Officers, Ushers, all volunteer their services on this occasion.
Prices of admission as usual.
NOTE.—Ladies and Gents in the above cast are requested to be at Rehearsal on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Also, the Ladies of the regular Ballet. [6 25 4t] WM. E. SINN & CO., Managers.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 27, BENEFIT OF THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE BASE-BALL CLUB.
THE LIVE INDIAN, by members of the Wheatley Dramatic Association.
After which, Giraffe Dance........Mons. Alex. Boldy
To be followed by the Comedietta of COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Plumper...Owen Marlowe | Old Barkins...Alex. Fisher
Frederick........J. Brooke | Jessie Honiton,
Wiggins, Miss Clara Reed | Miss A. Vache
After which, BOX AND COX.
Box........E. H. Hayhurst of the Athletic B. B. Club. | Cox........S. Hayhurst of the Chesnut B. B. Club.
Mrs. Bouncer........Miss A. Vache.
Banjo Solo........Lew Simmons
Bone Solo........Harry Dexter
To conclude with the Pantomime of the RED GNOME, by members of Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, $1. 1t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—FRIDAY EVENING, June 28, BENEFIT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE BURNING OF THE AMERICAN THEATRE. AN IMMENSE BILL.
See posters on Friday morning. 6 26 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT—Begins at 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 27, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, who presents, for this night only, his GREAT CREATION, ASA TRENCHARD, in Tom Taylor's delightful Comedy, termed OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, performed by him in New York and elsewhere, UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED NIGHTS.
Asa Trenchard........Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Lord Dundreary........Mr. CHARLES VANDENHOFF
Florence Trenchard........Miss SUSAN DENIN
To conclude with the great Farce of THE SPITFIRE.
Shortcut........Mr. JEFFERSON
FRIDAY—JEFFERSON'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
FOURTH WEEK OF G. L. FOX, C. K. FOX, AND TROUPE.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT, REVIVAL OF G. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME, JACK AND GILL, with its GRAND TRICKS, BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ETC.
G. L. FOX as........Jackadaw Jaculation
C. K. FOX as........Jurisprudence Gill
Previous to which, a Comedietta.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, A GRAND JACK AND GILL MATINEE for Families and Children.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition, DAY AND EVENING, in the Southeast Gallery of the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

GRAND CONCERT OF RISTORI GLEE ASSOCIATION, in aid of the Families of the Firemen who suffered in the late fire in Walnut street, at CONCERT HALL, July 5, 1867. 6 26 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT. "THE FAMILY RESORT" OPEN FOR THE SEASON. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as SMITH'S ISLAND, on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 5 1tf

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1867.

Our Platform for the Campaign.

The resolutions adopted yesterday by the Republican Convention furnish a declaration of the principles of the party which will meet the most hearty approval of all its members. They are carefully worded, and prepared with that consistent devotion to principle which has always marked the policy of the Republican party. When contrasted with the sentiments declared by our opponents, no one can fail to see the difference between the shifting, time-serving tone of the one and the high, manly opinions of the other. So far as we are concerned, there is no shifting of the responsibility, no craven sacrifice of right to policy. The issues are clearly defined; there can be no error in the reading of them, and no one can be deceived into supporting our candidate by the plea of ambiguity of language. Let us look at them in detail.

"First. That in the name of the nation, saved from treason, we demand security against its repetition by exacting from the vanquished such guarantees as will make treason so odious as to be forever impossible."

Here, in a few words, is contained the whole cause why the Republican party is determined not to readmit the South to power without guarantees. It is not that we desire personal position; it is not that we wish that the political machinery of the country should continue to be worked by our friends; but it is in order that "treason may be made so odious as to render it forever impossible." It is for prevention, not punishment, that we are determined to adhere to our conditions submitted, if the next century opens before they are accepted.

"Second. That, as in the past we cordially justified the administration of Abraham Lincoln in all necessary acts for the suppressing of rebellion, we record it as our judgment that the administration of Andrew Johnson has been chiefly faithless because it has failed to try to gather up and fix in the organic and statute law the great principles which the war has settled, and without whose adoption as the rule of action peace is but a delusion and a snare."

We find no bitter invective, no vulgar tirade against the President, but a calm reason why we deem that the Administration of Mr. Johnson "has been chiefly faithless." We are heartily glad that the Convention did not proceed to mention details. The instances are well known. It is needful that a judgment be given from the aggregate of the decisions of the Administration; and that judgment is adverse because, through shortsightedness and treachery, it has failed to embody in law what has been settled by facts—to make a statute out of the issue decided at Gettysburg, Petersburg, and Antietam.

The third resolution reads:—

"That in the completion of the task of reconstruction so firm as to be perpetual, it is indispensable that traitors beaten in the field shall not find a sanctuary in the courts;"

While the fourth expresses the opinion

"That this Convention, speaking for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, unreservedly indorse the reconstruction measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses as based upon sound principles, essentially just and wise, and promising an early, loyal, and permanent restoration of the Rebel States to their share in the government of the Union; that we denounce and condemn the efforts of President Johnson, through his pliant Attorney-General and a majority of his Cabinet, to evade these laws by interfering to obstruct and prevent their enforcement in the spirit in which they were enacted, and that we call upon Congress, soon to meet, promptly and decisively to dispose of his new nullification."

In this fourth resolution is found the gist of the principles of the party. Congress is endorsed, and all who seek to evade it by legal quibbles and technicalities are derelict in their duty as public officers, and deserve the condemnation of all right-thinking citizens. If the present agitation throughout the country can be stopped, it should be done so by the assent of the whole country to the provisions of the Military Reconstruction bill. That law is backed by the great masses of the North, and it cannot be nullified. It therefore behooves all true men who desire tranquillity for themselves, henceforth to support that party which labors for the most speedy settlement of the question, by explicitly declaring that as soon as the law is carried into effect, and not till then, the "restoration of the Rebel States" will be secured.

The fifth resolution expresses that heartfelt endorsement of Generals Sickles and Sheridan which is entertained by all the loyal masses, and entertains the hope that General Grant will justify his past record by giving his assent to the actions of his subordinates. The sixth condemns the release of Jefferson Davis, and the wholesale pardoning system of the Administration. The seventh impresses on the people the necessity of having a majority of the Supreme Court of the State with political opinions adverse to those of the States Rights Democracy and the semi-Southern tendencies of the Democratic candidate. The ninth favors a free Railroad law. The tenth endorses Governor Geary. The eleventh attacks Secretary McCulloch for not promptly paying the bounties as provided for by Congress; and the twelfth endorses Judge H. W. Williams as a suitable candidate for the high post for which he has been nominated. The eighth resolution appears in both platforms:—

"That protection being a cardinal feature of the Republican creed, we trust that such legislation will be secured at the earliest period as will afford adequate protection to American industry."

It seems idle for us to ask the attention of the people of Pennsylvania as to which party is the firmest friend of protection. It is almost an insult to their intelligence to exhibit the utter falsity of the assumed support of the Democratic party of a high tariff. It is one of the issues to which they are at heart opposed, and the votes of their representatives in Congress attest that they will do all in their power to sacrifice Pennsylvania to the foreign element of which the great body of their party is composed. When the manufacturers and workingmen of Pennsylvania think of which party has ever been true to its pledges in their defense, we do not believe they will hesitate which shall receive their support. All the doctrines which we have thus briefly mentioned form each of them a solid plank; and when joined together by the spirit of enthusiasm with which they will be received, will form a platform capable of carrying our candidate to his seat on the Supreme Bench.

The Rival Nominations for Supreme Judge.

It would be much better if the choice of judicial officers could be kept out of politics. Had Judge Sharswood been nominated on his own personal character and qualifications for the office, aside from any political considerations, we should have felt like advising the Republicans to make no nomination, but to allow him to receive a practically unanimous support. But the managers of the Democratic party saw fit to couple his nomination with the enunciation of a platform which, in many respects, is totally repugnant to our ideas of right and justice, and which seems to have been made purposely offensive to liberal-minded men of all parties. As the representative of this platform, as the standard-bearer of these principles, Judge Sharswood makes the race. Of course, under these circumstances, no consistent Republican can vote for him. To do so would be to give public indorsement to principles which are dangerous to the republic and an opprobrium to justice.

But one course was left open to the Republicans, and that was to make a party nomination. They have done so, and in the nomination of Judge Williams have placed before the people a candidate who, while possessing in an eminent degree the qualifications for an exalted juridical position, is also the representative of liberal and progressive principles. In voting for Judge Williams no man will be obliged to give a seeming endorsement to a platform at war with the first and plainest principles of justice.

And, considered specially with reference to a seat on the Supreme Bench, Judge Williams has some superior qualifications. He is in the prime of life, and in the full and vigorous possession of all his powers. He has had sufficient experience to be familiar with the duties of the bench, and yet has not been a Judge so long as to fall into a perfunctory routine of official action.

Judge Sharswood, on the other hand, it seems to us, is liable to the very objections so ably set forth in Chief Justice Woodward's letter of declination, published some time since. Those objections commended themselves to the judgment of all thinking men. And if, on account of them, Justice Woodward felt that he would not be a suitable candidate, much less suitable must Judge Sharswood be. The term of office is a long one, and the man who enters upon it at an already advanced age must, in the course of nature, drop off before his term expires, or become, by reason of years and infirmities, practically unfitted for the proper performance of his important and arduous duties. We need a man in the very prime of life, who can endure severe study and labor, and who will bring to his duties the full vigor of his powers. These are practical considerations which must commend themselves to thoughtful men of all parties. They carry all the more weight since they have been so ably and authoritatively set forth by the Chief Justice whose term of office is about to expire.

Judge Sharswood's only hope of election lies in securing, on personal grounds, quite a large number of Republican votes. His party is in a minority of several thousand in the State. Under these circumstances, it was a very ungracious policy to put him upon a platform which is an insult to every true Republican, and which *forced* a partisan contest upon the people. We can only ascribe it to the bitter and implacable spirit of the managers of the party, who seem determined to make it carry the odium of as much political falsehood and folly as they can conveniently cram into its platforms. Whatever the motive, it has pretty effectually destroyed Judge Sharswood's chances of an election. He is more likely, on that platform, to lose the votes of many liberal-minded men of his own party, than he is to attract support from the Republicans.

Political Movements and their Causes.

Political movements are not produced without cause. There is a motive behind the doings of prominent men. They act with reference to certain ends. We may, therefore, be sure that when President Johnson determined to nullify, as far as possible, the Reconstruction law, and to do so under the flimsy pretext of Attorney-General Stanbery's "opinion," there was a powerful impelling motive of some sort for his action. He is not so blind as to fail to see the inconsistent attitude in which he places himself with his elaborate and repeated interpretation of this law on record in his veto messages—an interpretation diametrically opposed to his present position and proposed action. He must have anticipated many of the consequences which would result from his attempt to nullify the law. What, then, could have been his motive? What urged him on to his present course?

We believe it to have been purely partisan and political. He saw that under the practical operation of the Reconstruction law, as executed by Generals Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, Schofield, and Ord, a powerful Republican party was springing up, and threatening to become the dominant party in each of the late Rebel States. The faithful execution of the law would bring these States back into the Union, but they were likely to come back *Republican* States, and to vote as such in the Presidential election of 1868. It was the fear of this that led to Stanbery's manufacture of his "broad macademized road for perjury and fraud to travel on," in connection with registration, and to the denial to the different military commanders of all power or authority over the provisional officers of these districts. The President's action is merely a move on the political chess-board to head off the Republicans in the organization of their party in the Rebel States. And to do it he does not hesitate to nullify an important act of Congress. The game is a desperate one, and will hardly win. The reconstruction of the South may be delayed by it, but cannot be prevented. The will of the people in the long run must prevail. Probably Mr. Johnson thinks to change that will. If so, he is taking a very poor way to accomplish his end.

The Talked-of Public Buildings.

On Tuesday a number of Councilmen met a number of the representatives of the various public associations of our city at the Mayor's office, to discuss the possibility of securing Penn Square as the site of the buildings of the associations. An able sketch of Penn Square was delivered by Hon. Eli K. Price, but with that exception it would seem that no conclusion was arrived at. The high character of the gentlemen interested lead us to hope that the plan will be vigorously pushed until the desired end is secured. Now that Broad street is fast becoming the finest thoroughfare in the country, if not in the world, it is but proper that the Governments, State and local, should aid it so far as lies in their power. The erection of such buildings as those proposed would greatly beautify the city, and give us just cause for pride. As it now stands, the four small squares at Broad and Market streets can hardly be called of any account to the city. Certainly, they are of no possible use to her.

Receipts.—Mr. T. T. Mason, Treasurer of the Home Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of $58·90 additional from The Evening Telegraph.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

SANITARIUM FOR INEBRIATES AT MEDIA, NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PATIENTS.
Apply to Joseph Parrish, M. D., on the premises, or at the office, No. 800 Arch street, Philadelphia, from 9 to 10 A. M. daily. 6 22 6t*

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—The Fourteenth Annual Commencement for the conferring of degrees will be held in the NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, above SPRUCE, ON THE EVENING OF THURSDAY, June 27, Beginning at 8 o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered by Gen. W. McCandless, Hon. M. Russell Thayer, and his Excellency Christopher C. Cox, Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland. Music by the Germania Orchestra.
The public are respectfully invited to attend.
ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., President of Faculty.
6 26 2t*

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, SWIMMING SCHOOL, and GYMNASIUM for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.
THE SWIMMING DEPARTMENT ON THE "FOURTH"
Will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for male swimmers exclusively.
No Ladies' Classes and no lessons given on that day.
On and after July 5th the hours for ladies will close at 1 o'clock P. M. 6 27 6t

FIFTH STREET MARKET.—
Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.
The Public, and those specially interested, are informed that the Whole Market will be opened on MONDAY next, July 1.
Persons desirous of renting Stalls have an opportunity now of selecting good locations.
FARMERS will find in this Market a place of ready sale for all the products their farms yield. 6 27 3t*

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Princeton, N. J., June 24, 1867.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of the above Companies will be closed for two weeks, beginning JULY 1, 1867.
The dividend to be declared in July, and made payable August 1, 1867, will be made to the Stockholders of July 1, 1867.
The Stockholders of the above Companies, and of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, of July 1, 1867, have the right to subscribe for unissued Stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, at par, in the proportion of one new share for twenty old shares, whether full or part paid. The certificates of Stock, and receipts for fractions of shares, will be ready for delivery August 1, 1867.
Certificates of stock will be given for fractions when presented at this office in even shares. Fractions, until so converted, will not draw dividend.
Any Stockholder may postpone the payment on the shares so to be taken until September 1, 1867, by paying interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; if not then paid, the right will be forfeited.
6 27 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
6 26 5w S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.
FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS
Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from SATURDAY, June 29, TO MONDAY, July 8, 1867. 6 24 17*

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
Philadelphia, May 28, 1867.
A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors.
5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Business Committee will be held on FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 4 P. M., at No. 1216 CHESNUT Street.
15* J. A. GARDNER, Secretary.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension, Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Philadelphia, June 20, 1867.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the second day of July next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering an agreement for the consolidation and merger of the corporate rights, powers, franchises, and property of the Nanticoke Railroad Company with and into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and also an agreement for a similar merger of the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and of determining by a vote of the Stockholders, to be then and there taken, in person or by proxy, for the adoption or rejection of each or either of the said agreements. JAMES S. COX,
6 21 President.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the eighth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
6 27 2w JACOB RINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. June 1, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manayunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.
6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Up Stairs.
Philadelphia, June 27, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 1st of July, 1867, and so continue for two weeks.
6 27 6t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

IN NATURE'S MEDICINE CHEST, the Earth, there is no specific superior to the water of the Seltzer Spring. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is an improvement upon that world-renowned remedy for indigestion, biliousness, and constipation. It is at once mild, thorough, and infallible. [6 25 1uths3t4p
NO DRUG STORE IS WITHOUT IT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Abscesses of many years' standing have yielded under a short course of these antiseptic and detergent medicines. The Ointment cleanses the sore of all irritating purulent matter, and imbues the fibres and tissues with new life and vigor, while the Pills, purifying the blood, neutralize the noxious humors and expel them from the system. In skin diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores, ulcerated legs, etc., the action of these remedies is safe and certain.
Sold by all Druggists. 6 25 1uths6t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
6 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29] UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stuth1y4p

NEW REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
YIELDING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, payable quarterly, free from Tax, for sale in sums to suit, at 92, and accrued interest from May 1.
BACON & WARDER,
6 27 thstuot* NO. 218½ WALNUT ST.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PEABODY MINIATURE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, WILL BE CLOSED ON SATURDAY, JULY 6TH. EARLES' GALLERIES, NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET. [6 27 7t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 3m4p*

C C C
WALNUT STREET.
STATEMENT
OF THE
PROVIDENCE
Washington Insurance Co.,
OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND,
JANUARY 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.		
All paid in, in cash		$200,000·00
ASSETS.		
Value of real estate (Assessor's valuation)		$157,800·00
Cash on hand	$2302·35	
Cash in Bank	3535·86	
Cash in hands of Agents	5821·70—	12,249·91
City of Providence 6 per cent. bonds		110,000·00
United States 1881 6 per cent. bonds		21,300·00
600 shares National Exchange Bank of Providence		33,600·00
Amount of interest due January 1, 1867		7,625·00
Amount of all other assets		1,000·00
		$343,574·91
LIABILITIES.		
Amount of losses not settled		$18,531·47
Amount of dividends unpaid		238·00
Amount of borrowed money		10,000·00
Amount of all other claims		1,200·00
		$29,969·47
INCOME.		
Amount of Cash premiums received		$161,139·59
Amount of interest money received		11,411·60
Amount of income from all other sources		500·00
EXPENDITURES.		
Amount of losses paid during the year		$136,804·71
Amount of reinsurance		1,125·39
Amount of return premiums		6,003·40
Amount of expenses, including commissions to officers and agents		27,124·83
Amount of taxes paid		9,051·81
Amount of all other expenditures		3,2 7·88

SABINE, DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,
No. 300 WALNUT STREET,
6 26 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

FIREWORKS.
Hadfield's Great Fireworks.
EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
ROMAN CANDLES,
BENGOLAS, SKY ROCKETS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.
To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
6 18 NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

FIREWORKS.
FIREWORKS.
A large and varied assortment of Small Works for dealers. Also Brilliant Colored and Elegant Exhibition pieces.

PASSION FLOWERS,	SUN PIECES,
EAGLES,	GALLAPODOES,
FOURTH OF JULYS,	DIAMOND STARS,
JEWEL CROSS,	THUNDER WHEELS,
VOLCANOES,	BATTERIES, ETC.

For sale by
JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
6 25tJ4 NO. 23 S. FRONT STREET.

MRS. JOHN DREW
GIVES THE ENTIRE RECEIPTS OF THE
ARCH STREET THEATRE,
AND MR. G. L. FOX HIS SERVICES, AND HIS ENTIRE TROUPE GRATUITOUSLY
FOR A GRAND MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 29,
Commencing at 3 o'clock,
To be given to the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.
Seats at Box Office. 6 27 2t

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,
6 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St. Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates, will be issued to the principal points on this road and its connections, from the
PHILADELPHIA TICKET OFFICES,
on 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of July. Good to return until 5th of July, inclusive.
These Excursions will afford a capital opportunity of inspecting the industrial establishments of the Lehigh Valley, and enjoying the grand and beautiful scenery of the Upper Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, while being assured of good accommodations in the first-class hotels at the various points of interest along the route.
Trains leave Berks Street Depot at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 and 5·20 P. M. [6 26 7t] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The swift new steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, will commence running to Cape May on SATURDAY, June 29, leaving CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M., returning on Monday.
The Felton will leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the season. Fare to Cape May, $2·50, including carriage hire; Servants, $1·75; Children, $1·25.
Freight will be received until 8·30 A. M.
6 26 6t G. H. HUDDELL.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

ROCKHILL & WILL[illegible]
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT S[illegible]
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 t7 3 4p

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11t
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.	
Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Commercial National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 11] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME
AND MEATS.
FRESH INVOICE JUST RECEIVED,
COMPRISING
Grouse, Pigeon, Duck, Snipe, Wild Pigeon, Wild Duck, Teal Duck, Venison, Sweet Breads, Ducks with Olives, Plover, Chicken, Turkey (wild), Capon with jelly, Sausage with truffle, Pheasant, Partridge, English Hare, Quail, etc.
Prepared as Pattes, Roasted, Broiled, Papillote, and Compote.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED
SALMON,
THE FIRST OF THE SEASON,
JUST RECEIVED BY
THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
3 30 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO 923 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.
3 23tutharp J. G. FULLER.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Annual Commencement Held at the New Horticultural Hall—Conferring of Degrees—Valedictory Address.

This morning at 10 o'clock, this honored institution of learning held its annual commencement in the new Horticultural Hall. The increased enthusiasm of late among the patrons of art and education, the pre-eminence which this University enjoys in our midst, the nature of the exercises—all tended to draw forth a large and appreciative audience. At 10 o'clock the students proceeded in a body to the new Hall, where they were greeted by hosts of friends from far and near, and a convocation of citizens, which could not be else than satisfactory and flattering.

The programme of exercises, at the appointed hour, was taken up, and fully realized the expectations and interest to the audience which its arrangement had foreshadowed.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music.........By the Germania Band

PRAYER.

Music.........Band
Greek Salutatory.........John Wandesford Wright
The Advance of Science.........Charles Shaffner
Music.........Band
The History of Cities.........Robert Frazer, Jr.
"Let there be Light".........Edward Fox Pugh
Music.........Band
Unspoken Thought.........Herman Cope Duncan
Fate of the Templars.........Arthur Ritchie, Jr.
Music.........Band

MASTER'S ORATION.

Ancient and Modern Learning.........Franklin D. Castle
Music.........Band

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following members of the senior class:—

George H. Ball,	Edward F. Pugh,
Frederick C. Brewster, Jr.,	Arthur Ritchie, Jr.,
Francis H. Bruner,	Charles Schaffner,
Willard N. Bruner,	Newcomb B. Thompson,
Samuel B. Collins, Jr.,	Charles E. Van Pelt,
Gerald F. Dale,	John W. Wright,
Alonzo P. Douglass,	William H. Lex,
Herman C. Duncan,	Thomas H. Lyman,
Robert Frazer, Jr.,	William W. Maris,
William A. Lamberton,	Archibald R. Montgomery.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following graduates of three years' standing:—

James Bayard,	Francis Heyl, Jr.,
Alexander D. Campbell,	De Benneville K. Ludwig,
Franklin D. Castle,	Charles E. Morgan, Jr.,
Henry C. Chapman,	George Oakman,
Charles R. Colwell,	Robert J. S. Steen,
Asher Cook, Jr.,	Howard Wood,
William J. Faires,	Washington H. Gilpin,
A. Haller Gross,	Charles Gilpin, Jr.,
Alfred L. Harrison,	C. Rene Gregory.
R. Somers Hayes,	

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on

William A. Allison,	Joseph Parrish,
Elias L. Boudinot,	David R. Patterson,
Alexander D. Campbell,	John Paxson,
Joseph C. Carey,	Guillermo C. Purves,
John H. Colton,	Samuel W. Reeves,
Robert Ramsey Crossdale,	Henry Saunders,
John A. Coulter,	Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.,
A. P. V. H. Dickson,	Edward A. S. Mann,
John S. Gerhard,	Alexander Wilson Norris.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on

Leonardo S. Clark, Pa.,	Arthur C. Van Harlingen, Pa.
Henry P. Mulholland, Pa.,	

Certificates of the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine were given to the following persons:—

Wm. H. Bennett, Pa.,	Abel Price, Pa.,
Robert M. Bertolette, Pa.,	Geo. Roberts, Pa.,
Pablo Cantero, M.D., Cuba,	S. R. Roberts, Pa.,
D. N. Conner, M. D., Del.,	Jonathan P. Worrell, M.D., Pa.
Elihu B. Pettitt, Pa.,	

The Valedictory Address was then delivered by Gerald Fitzgerald Dale, who spoke substantially as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The occasion which has brought us together to-day, at the close of another College year, naturally suggests a train of thought in which is displayed a striking illustration of the wonderful laws by which the universe is governed—laws silent in their workings, but powerful and effectual in producing harmonious results.

Especially is this adaptation seen in the fact that the world is constantly provided with a succession of people of all ages, talents, and tastes, fitted to contribute these two necessary elements of every well-ordered community—the one of progress, and the other of conservatism. Each new generation as it advances is gradually prepared with all the zeal, fire, and energy which an inexperienced youth has bequeathed, and with all the vigor which a fast ripening manhood bestows, ably to represent the progressive class. Life is unknown! Beautiful theories of gigantic undertakings have not yet proved impracticable; the far-seeing vision of hope has not yet been dimmed; the wretched condition of the disappointed and wrecked is not that awaiting those just starting out in life; theirs will be that which now belongs to the wisest, the best, the most loved and esteemed! As time passes on age seals with furrowed brows and silver locks the fast diminishing generation. Life becomes a stern reality. Castles have floated away on the air upon which they have been built. Hope has been blighted, or if realized, the objects gained are wanting in that enchantment which distance gave them. Only a few occupy the positions which all had thought within their reach.

Experience has been a severe teacher, but has imparted valuable lessons, tending to prepare a conservative class, holding with the tenacity of despair to tried institutions and serving as a wholesome check to the impetuosity and ardor of the rising generation. But would the world move if this element predominated? The All-wise Author of the laws of nature has guarded against this difficulty, and has provided a broader and wider field in another world, where all may hope to find ample opportunity for making use of the experience gained in this.

Few reach a good old age, and every one who is spared is needed to serve not as a means of annihilating, but as a means of checking and keeping within its proper bounds, that class which we have termed the Element of Progress. In time of reaction, too, as our recent experience shows, when the nation is rocked to and fro by storms of adversity, or reeling under the broadside of opposing nations, the younger portion of the community, who, at the outstart, were the most sanguine and hopeful, are the first to despair; and the firm, solid, substantial phalanx of more matured minds is needed to encourage, by precept and example; and thus to breast the storm. All honor then to the aged! Self-interest, to say nothing of nobler springs of action, prompts us to cherish and revere them! Yet they too must pass away. Even now the whole race is advancing one step onward; the order comes to us to fill the places which older ones have left vacant, and the class of "'67" to-day answers to the call, as we meet to bid our college life a last but sad farewell!

It is with feelings of pride, gentlemen of the honorable Board of Trustees, that we turn to you as the fathers of our loved Alma Mater. You have advanced steadily by your labor, perseverance, and integrity, in the estimation of the educated of this Commonwealth, until you have reached enviable positions of influence, and are fitting representative men to serve as an encouragement to those who are beginning their careers. In every association of men, even if rude and barbarous, sterling merit must sooner or later, and to a greater or less degree, demand veneration and respect. What, then, must be the feelings which exist in the midst of the graduating class of an institution of learning towards a body such as you are, in a country like ours, where true worth has such grand opportunities for reaping due reward, and whose Christianity demands such high respect for those looking after man's eternal interest—for those who devote their time and attention to the dispensing of justice, and for those who spend their lives in rectifying the disorders of a suffering humanity!

I thank you, gentlemen, on behalf of my classmates, for the interest which you have taken in our welfare, and for the kind attention which you have ever paid to our communications, whether as members of the class or as committees of the literary societies; and as we are now to bid you farewell, we sincerely hope that in your united efforts for this institution you will meet with more and more of that success which has already crowned your individual labors.

We have found, gentlemen of the Faculty, that upon you there rest no light burden and responsibility. No one who has passed through a college course will deny that more than ordinary tact, talent, patience, and determination are necessary for the discharge of the duties which devolve upon you—duties to your God, to develop and give a right direction to the powers and faculties of those committing themselves to your care; duties to your country as *patriots*, to raise up good and useful citizens who will be prepared to occupy her pulpits, courts of justice, and legislative assemblies, or to lay their lives upon her altar after fighting manfully for the right; duties to the time-honored institution to which you belong, to train up sons of whom she may be proud, and who, in all coming time, will see that she is well provided for. We therefore thank you, gentlemen, that you have so willingly assumed the burden and aided us so ably in achieving the victory which our diplomas attest to-day. The work in which you are engaged is, indeed, a noble one, and is lasting in its results. Long after you have passed away there will be living monuments of your faithfulness, raised upon the foundations which you yourselves have laid; and hoping that not least of these will belong to the class of "'67," in behalf of my classmates I bid you an affectionate farewell.

You, the Undergraduates of the University, doubtless have your thoughts turned to the time when you shall occupy the places which we fill to-day. Let the occasion remind you that precious opportunities for improvement pass quickly away, and must be immediately seized as they present themselves, or be lost forever. It is natural that there should be a longing to reach one's journey's end, and a strong desire to seize a long-expected prize; but remember that the pursuit of an object is often productive of far more pleasure than its actual possession. Struggle manfully on! If difficulties arise, as they surely will, with that concentration of thought which pierces with eagle eye to the lowest depths, battle against them one by one, and success will crown your efforts! We would urge you to support most cordially and heartily the literary societies. It is unnecessary for us here to prove that their existence is not due to mere local interest or spasmodic enthusiasm, when similar organizations have flourished in every college throughout the land.

The students of all these institutions have found materials from the class-room constantly accumulating upon their hands, and have naturally felt a desire to learn to apply them to some practical use before they were compelled to do so amid the busy scenes of life. Avail yourselves of the advantages which are still placed within your reach, but which we must leave behind us as we bid you farewell.

It is a very different thing, my classmates, to say farewell to you! We may venerate and esteem our honorable Board of Trustees, and our hearts may go out in gratitude to the members of the Faculty, for the inestimable benefits which they have conferred upon us; but superior position and learning at once raise a barrier to free and unrestrained intercourse and feeling—making them objects of high respect and regard, rather than of sympathetic love! We, on the contrary, as fellow-students and classmates, have met on common ground! Our interests have been one! We have travelled over rough and smooth places side by side!

The bond which connected us when we so tremblingly joined each other for the first time upon the College campus, proud even to call ourselves "Freshmen," has been strengthened by a four-years' growth of college feeling and dignity. "'67" has become a watchword around which we are ever willing to rally, and a centre from which there has gone forth such a magic influence that we have almost thought anything right, College rules notwithstanding, provided that the whole class acquiesced in it. These ties must now be broken! College scenes must be remembered among the things of the past! The fostering care of our Alma Mater must be laid aside for the responsibilities of an independent, active life!

Our former narrow sphere of study, with which there have been associated so many ties of warm feeling and true friendship, must be exchanged for the wide, wide world, with all its coldness and want of sympathy!! And now, why should we attempt to describe that which we all feel under these peculiar circumstances, but which words fail to express? In the words of another—

"Twere vain to speak, to weep, to sigh;
Oh! more than tears of blood can tell,
* * * * are in that word, farewell!"

Farewell!!

The exercises closed with a benediction, and the large audience dispersed.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Of the many public institutions of which Philadelphia can boast, none surpass those for medical education. In this department of science we have been favored with the labors of a Shippen, Rush, Wistar, Physic, Barton, Dewees, Godman, Eberle, and a host of others equally eminent.

Philadelphians have just cause to feel rejoiced at the excellence of their medical colleges, and in the fact of our city being acknowledged as the medical metropolis of the United States. Here obstetrics has become a science, and surgery advanced fully equal to the European state. Philadelphia surgery is nowhere secondary. She has the oldest surgical clinic, and can show the greatest number of surgical operations, besides having the largest and best assorted medical library in the country. Here was established the first medical school in the Union, and here are now the largest number of medical colleges, the most valuable publications, the most learned authors, and by far the greatest number of medical students.

The University of Pennsylvania had been in existence, first as a simple academy, and then as a college, some sixteen years before a system of medical instruction was admitted into its plan. This event took place on the 3d of May, A. D. 1765, the date at which the first medical professor was appointed. This was undoubtedly the first medical college in the United States.

The idea of establishing this school in Philadelphia was conceived by Dr. William Shippen and Dr. William Morgan.

Dr. Morgan formed the project of engrafting a medical department in the (then) College of Philadelphia, and secured in its favor several of the most influential friends of the Institution, both in Great Britain and America.

The project was laid before the trustees on the 3d of May, 1765, and approved. Dr. Morgan was immediately appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and on the 23d of September, in the same year, Dr. Shippen was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

At the present time the University has its professors for all the respective branches, and includes in the faculty such eminent gentlemen as Rev. Daniel R. Goodman, D. D., Provost; John F. Fraser, LL.D., Vice-Provost; and Professors Gibson, Wood, Jackson, Hodge, Frazer, Allen, Snarswood, Carson, Miller, Rogers, Trego, Leidy, Smith, Jackson, Kendall, Rogers, Schaffer, Lesley, Lambdin, Morris, Smith, Penrose, Alfred Stille, Charles J. Stille, Allen, Wood, Hayden, Hartshorne, Reese, and others.

The Anatomical Museum in the Medical Hall is large and commodious. It is abundantly furnished with preparations of every kind calculated to give the fullest illustration of a course of anatomical lectures. The Surgical Cabinet is richly supplied with the means of demonstrating and the chemical apparatus is equal in extent and variety to any in the country.

The Medical Hall is admirably adapted to the purposes of the school. It is central in location, and has ample space around for the free circulation of air. Its dimensions and architectural character are such as not to appear incongruous with the extent of the school, and the high objects for which it was established.

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—ITS COMMENCEMENT.—This evening the public Commencement of this Institution will take place at the new Horticultural Hall. The exercises, as indicated by the following programme, will be of unusual interest throughout. The order of exercises is:—

1. "Greeting to My Fatherland"—J. Gungl.
2. Prayer.
3. Song—"Peasant Girl"—H Proch.
4. Address by General William McCandless.
5. Duett—"Linda"—G. Donizetti.
6. Address by Lieut.-Governor Cox, of Maryland.
7. Duett—"The Elixir of Life"—G. Donizetti.
8. Conferring Degrees.
9. Waltz—G. Lanner.
10. Address by Hon. M. Russell Thayer.
11. Benediction.
12. Galop—"My Ideal"—J. Doppler.

The Germania Orchestra will be in attendance to vary the evening's entertainment with choice musical selections. The "Valet Chor," or "Farewell Song," so justly popular among all German students, will be sung by members of the Mænnerchor, and will no doubt be one of the most interesting features of the programme.

The College is divided into four schools, viz.:—The School of Mines, the School of Chemistry, the School of Civil Engineering, and the School of Mechanical Engineering. The former school, as has the others, has attained a merited reputation throughout the land, and this evening many of its graduates, in conjunction with others of the other departments, will have conferred on them the degrees which they have labored so arduously to attain.

The object of the School of Mines is the skilful and economical development of the mineral wealth of the United States, by imparting a thoroughly scientific and practical education in Mine Engineering, and in the best methods of determining the value of mineral lands, and of analyzing and manufacturing mine products—by the formation of a Mining Museum; comprising Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology, and Metallurgy, of models, plans, and sections of Mines and Furnaces, and of the tools and implements used in mining and smelting—by the collection of works of reference, of drawings and descriptions of deposits and basins, and of reports of mining companies, etc.

The instruction in the School of Mines is given by a corps of professors each of whom is practically familiar with the subjects appertaining to his chair, and experienced in imparting a knowledge of them to his classes.

The course of college instruction in this Department includes the following branches:—

General and Applied Chemistry and Physics.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Mine Engineering.
Applied Mathematics and Mechanics, which also includes instruction in Drawing.
Mathematics and Mechanics.

The building, corner of Market street and West Penn Square, is admirably adapted to the purposes of the Institution. The Lecture-room and Class-rooms of the Professors are comfortably seated and ventilated, and a well-furnished Analytical Laboratory, and extensive and valuable Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets, have been provided. The formation of a collection of Models of Mining Machinery has been commenced, to which additions will be made as fast as the necessary means are obtained.

ARRIVAL.—The steamship Star of the Union, Captain Cooksey, from New Orleans, via Havanna, arrived at this port last evening, with a large freight list and the following passengers from New Orleans and Havana:—

William Decan, C. D. Moulton, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Frantina and two children, H. Suferdt, Captain Viguers, Mr. John Davy, Mr. W. H. Jackson, Mrs. Durand and six children, Captain Collins, Mrs. F. Sanderson and child, Mr. P. Sullivan, W. H. Corinth, James Nolan, Mr. Cothers, J. J. Evers, Mrs. E. D. Bingham, Miss Bingham, Mrs. Knox and four children, Mr. Kulch and son, Thomas Noland, W. H. Williams, Mr. Frantana, Mr. Souchiem, Joseph Von Triche, Mr. Cusick, J. Emory, F. G. Harrison, Mr. Stanton, J. Caton, and twelve on deck. From Havana—Manuel Gullion, Hugh Shields, James Brown, Peter Perteson.

STEALING A COAT.—George McDevitt was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Young for the theft of a summer coat. It appears that McDevitt went into a store on Market street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, the only occupant there being a little girl, and deliberately took the coat from the counter, and made off. The officer detected him in trying to hide the garment beneath his own coat, leaving however the white store-mark plainly visible. Alderman Jones held him in $500 bail to answer at Court.

A MISSTATEMENT.—In a local item, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that one Thomas Davis had been collecting funds of the philanthropic citizens of this city, ostensibly to aid the sufferers by the late conflagration, but in reality to appropriate to himself, as his pretended authorization by the Franklin Engine Company was found untrue. We learn that the man's patronymic was not Thomas but Samuel, and to substantiate the virtues of all the Thomases, the error is hereby rectified.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has furnished us with a budget of foreign periodicals, including London *Punch*, *Fun*, *Illustrated London News*, etc.

We are indebted to Purser Jacob Teal, of the steamer Wyoming, for late copies of the Savannah papers.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Henry Barnes, aged forty-six, was arrested by Officer Young yesterday, on the charge of receiving a set of sails that had been pilfered from one of the vessels in the river Delaware. Alderman McDonald held him in $800 bail to answer.

THE RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON—MEETING OF CITIZENS.—In pursuance of a call issued yesterday, a large meeting of citizens was held at the Exchange at 12 o'clock to-day, to make arrangements for a suitable reception of the Chief Magistrate of the United States on his return from the East.

The meeting was called to order by Joseph F. Tobias, Esq., who nominated Lemuel Coffin, Esq., as Chairman.

George Cambios nominated L. P. Ashmead, Esq., as Secretary.

Dr. Swann offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The citizens of Philadelphia, assembled without distinction of party, feeling the deepest regret and mortification that the Common Council should have so lost sight of the duty which they and their constituents owe to the person and high office of the Chief Magistrate of the United States as to refuse to concur with the Select Council in tendering to his Excellency Andrew Johnson the hospitalities of the city, and providing for his suitable reception, therefore be it

Resolved, In vindication of the honor and self-respect of the citizens of this great city, that a committee of twenty-five gentlemen be appointed by the Chairman to make the necessary arrangements to meet his Excellency the President of the United States at some convenient point, on his return to Washington, and invite him and the gentlemen who accompany him, on behalf of the people of Philadelphia, to visit their city and partake of their hospitalities. And, be it further

Resolved, That the said Committee be requested to extend to his Excellency the President all the respect and courtesy due to himself personally and to the exalted position which he occupies.

They were received with applause, and unanimously adopted.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the Chair appoint the committee.

The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed, with the officers of the meeting added to the committee:—

Messrs. A. J. Drexel, Major-General Robert Patterson, W. G. Moorhead, J. Edgar Thomson, H. M. Watts, John O. James, Dr. W. C. Swann, Joseph F. Tobias, John Welsh, Charles Cambios, L. P. Ashmead, Dr. E. J. Lewis, John Hulme, James Page, R. N. Rathbun, James G. Hood, Hon. Asa Packer, Joseph Patterson, Jacob Raiguel, George H. Stuart, Henry C. Gibson, Z. Gemmil, W. H. Gatzmer, W. A. Porter, Joseph B. Myers, and William Massey.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ROBBERY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The steamer Star of the Union arrived at this port last night, and two men, named William Loftis and Edward Lane, who had shipped as waiters, were arrested for a robbery of $280 in gold from one of the passengers. Commissioner Hibbler heard the case to-day at noon.

Captain Thomas W. Cooksey, of the steamship Star of the Union, sworn—I arrived last evening from New Orleans via Havana; on the 17th of this month an amount of money was lost while we were going from New Orleans to Havana; $280 in twenty dollar gold pieces were missing from a passenger, who stated to me the amount; there was a search made fore and aft through the vessel; Loftis and Lane were taken on board at New Orleans as waiters; one of them had charge of this passenger's room, who was sick, and his money between the blankets; these two men were searched, and their baggage also; nothing was found on them; when I arrived at Havana, I gave orders to allow no one to leave the ship without his orders; these two men dressed themselves after the steward had gone on shore, hired a boat, and proceeded to the Bremen steamship Columbia for New York; they asked the steward of that vessel for a passage; I sent word to the Captain of the vessel, and told him that he should detain them, but he sent back word that they had left for shore; they afterwards came on board of my ship; they were searched, and nothing was found; I saw the United States Consul, and at his suggestion I told the mate to put them bag and baggage out of the ship, and ordered them to be searched as they crossed the gangway; this was done, and in a handkerchief placed in the back pocket of Edward Lane's pantaloons, three gold $20 pieces, and some silver was found; heretofore they had denied having any money whatever.

Thomas W. Jones, first mate of the vessel, testified to what had been stated. Loftis said that the other had been speculating in cigars, and had made this money that had been taken from Lane.

The parties were held for a further hearing.

EXHIBITION AND CONCERT.—This evening there will be given at the Academy of Music a very choice entertainment, by the pupils of the religious community the "Brothers of the Christian Schools," domiciled at St. Michael's Church, and effecting much good morally as well as intellectually. The programme is most choice in character, and both the musical and declamatory exercises will be first-class. The excellence of the entertainment and the worthiness of the cause should draw a crowded house.

A WHISKY CASE.—Before United States Commissioner Sergeant a hearing came up at noon to-day. On the testimony of Mr. Alfred Brooks, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, John Maguire was arrested for transfering two barrels of whisky to other than a bonded warehouse. Maguire keeps a distillery at the corner of Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets. An extended examination into the case was waived, and the Commissioner held the defendant to answer at Court in $1500 bail.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—Yesterday afternoon the ship Tamerlane, from Bremen, arrived at this port with three hundred and one immigrants. This morning the barque Orpheus arrived from the same place, having on board three hundred and thirty-eight, making a total of six hundred and thirty-nine individuals; a number without precedent this year arriving at this city in such close succession.

THE MEETINGS of the News Boys and Boot Polishers at the Court House, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, are still continued on Sunday afternoons.

ABUNDANT CAPITAL, *our exclusively cash system of both buying and selling*, a business experience of more than a quarter of a century, thorough system, the best talent employed in all departments, and a large and constantly increasing business, give us unequalled advantages, which our patrons have the benefit of. We are thereby enabled to keep at all times the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia; also, to sell garments superior in every respect—excelled by none—*at prices guaranteed, in all cases, lower than the lowest elsewhere, and to guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen and Duck Sacks, white and colored.
White and Fancy Linen Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
All kinds, styles, and sizes of Summer Goods generally.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!—Because of the near approach of the nation's anniversary, and of the immemorial usages familiar on that day, the people, especially the youngsters, are put on the *qui vive* to know where crackers, squibbs, powder, etc., is to be most economically purchased, while older individuals have their thoughts turned more to the scenic exhibitions which ignited combustibles of varied hues can produce on any dark night. Haines & Leeds have their establishment, at No. 906 Market street, filled and crammed with all manner of fireworks and "Fourth-of-July" necessaries, at the most moderate rates. Exhibition pieces, colored fires, Roman candles, bengolas, sky-rockets, vertical wheels, torpedos, fire crackers, grasshoppers, squibs, serpents, and such like, can be found in abundance here, in all desirable quantities, for lowest prices.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—We are gratified to perceive that Messrs. Conley & Houck, the renowned caterers of Philadelphia, have taken the above popular place at Atlantic City, N. J., and refitted and refurnished it in the best manner throughout, for the entertainment of permanent boarders and the thousands of excursionists that visit Atlantic during the season. The hotel will be kept on the European plan, and, it is almost needless to say, will be found, in Messrs. Conley & Houck's able hands, one of the best houses in the place.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms.

New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

THIRD EDITION

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Omaha despatches say that General Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad; Gen. Rawlings, Chief of General Grant's Staff; Captain Dunnador and General Myers, Chief Quartermasters of the Department of the Platte; Mr. Blickens, J. L. Williams, and J. A. Cacher, Government Directors; Colonel Seymour, Consulting Engineer; General Simpson; Frank P. Blair; Major White, Government Commissioner; Mr. Rogers, of New York; Mr. Coleman, of Cincinnati; Mr. Corwith, of Galena; Mr. Evans, of Dubuque; and Mr. Van Levins, State Geologist of Iowa, left here yesterday for the West. A portion of these go to accept the last completed section of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Gens. Dodge, and Rawlings and Mr. Blicken to fix a point at the base of the mountains where the triple subsidy commences.

General Augur will join the party at Iowa creek, near the base of the mountains. Wells, Fargo & Co. send regularly three coaches every other day from Julesburg to Denver. Eighteen miles of these have military protection, as it is necessary to insure them safety from Indian attacks.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 27.

Vicksburg First National Bank.

The Cashier of the First National Bank of Vicksburg telegraphs the Treasury Department that all reports of trouble to that bank are false. It has not even been embarrassed, and the only foundation that the reports of failure could have had was the delay of certain remittances in reaching New York.

Treasury Buildings at Philadelphia.

The Treasury Department to-day ordered work to begin on the new appraisers' stores which are to be erected on the old Pennsylvania Bank property at Philadelphia. They are to be of iron, 75 by 250 feet, four stories high, and fire-proof. They will be constructed under the supervision of the Treasury architect, Colonel Mullett.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Sam Collyer—Sparring Exhibition—Indicted for Murder, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Sam Collyer, whom Barney Aaron whipped recently, gave a sparring exhibition at the Front Street Theatre last night, and had a house densely crowded. Collyer now offers to fight Aaron again for five thousand dollars a side.

Two persons were bitten here yesterday by mad dogs, which are unusually numerous just now. Captain B. Otis Giles, of ship Sarah Newman, of New York, has been indicted here by the Grand Jury of the United States Court for the murder of Edward Rogers, a seaman on board of his ship.

Matricide and Attempted Suicide.

ALBANY, June 27.—About noon on Tuesday last, in the village of Oneonta, Otsego county, Victor Beach, son of the late Samuel B. Beach, murdered his mother by shooting her. He next shot himself, the bullet entering his eye. When the tragedy was discovered the mother was dead, but Beach was breathing, and soon revived. He says that he was drunk and mad; that he meant to kill his mother and destroy his own life. It is thought that he will recover.

Change of Firm in London.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 27—2 P. M.—The great China house of Finlay & Hodgson has been merged into that of the banking house of Baring Brothers.

Counterfeiter Convicted.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The jury in the case of Charles A. Brockaway, accused of counterfeiting United States fractional currency, have found a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. Sentence deferred.

The Sale of Mrs. Lincoln's Furniture.

The following are some of the prices paid for Mrs. Lincoln's furniture, at the sale in Chicago, preparatory to her reported removal to Racine:—

The handsome parlor set of brocatelle and rosewood, consisting of fourteen pieces, was sold for $1190. The parlor carpets, elegant Brussels, 110 yards, brought $3·75 per yard. The large mirror was sold for $338, and two handsome mantel mirrors for $280 each. The curtains, damask and lace, with elegant cornices, sold for $250 each. The large etagere brought $275, and two smaller ones, $100 and $87 respectively. A Lisbon marble-top table sold for $175, and a white marble-top table for $112, and two small marble-top stands for $37 each. A handsome chamber set of black walnut sold for $355, and Tad's chamber set for $150. The dining-room furniture brought good prices, the sideboard selling for $275, the extension table for $68, and the chairs for $7 each. These were of black walnut.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton quiet at 26@26½c. Flour active, and advanced 9@25c.; sales of 13,000 barrels—State, $7·75@11·50; Ohio, $10·80@13·20; Western, $7·75@12·50; Southern, $10·20@15·75. Wheat quiet; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 at $2·30. Corn dull and declining. Oats heavy; Western, 77@78c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork lower; new Mess, $21·15@21·20. Lard dull at 11½@12¾c. Whisky quiet. Spirits of Turpentine, 69c. Resin firm; 62½c. for strained.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 27

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$250 U S 7-30s.Au	106⅝	$250 N Pa 7 p c sc	90
$50 do...Jy-	106¾	$4000 Sch N Imp bs	83½
$1000 Mor C l m 6s	90	2 sh Phila B...ls	162
$5500 City 6s, New	99⅝	1 sh Ocean Oil	2⅝
$3500 do. New	99¾	200 do	2·56
$500 do...Old	95	200 sh Cata Pf...b30	28¾
$6000 do. O. c&p...		500 sh Read R...b30	54¼
Sat. var ctf	95	50 sh Penna R	52⅝
$22000 C & Am mt '89..ls	93		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65.Jy.cp	107⅝	10 sh Read R	54⅜
80 sh Leh N stk	47½	83 sh Cam & Am sc	74

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7|5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

600 ARCH STREET. 600

TO CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10¢ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. There is no abatement in the interest in the case, and to-day the number of ladies in attendance was noticeably increased.

The prisoner was brought into Court at 10 o'clock precisely, and was escorted to his accustomed seat beside his counsel.

His brother, Isaac Surratt, who has not been noticed in the Court-room for a day or two, was present again this morning, and for some time engaged in a very animated conversation with the prisoner.

The business of the trial was commenced at ten minutes past ten.

William R. Conges was sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—Reside at St. Albans, Vermont; it is my native place, and have always lived there; the Tuesday and Wednesday after the assassination I was keeping a saloon near the depot at St. Albans; I think I saw the prisoner there; his eyes, nose, forehead, and mouth look like the man I saw there; another man was with the prisoner; I paid special attention to the prisoner, as I suspected he had been engaged in the assassination conspiracy; the prisoner looks like the man I then saw; I crossed his path several times as he was going to the depot, and tried to have him arrested, and I went to seek an officer, and while going to the American House I came across Albert Sawles, Cashier of the National Bank, and turned with Sawles and went to the depot, and pointed this gentleman out; we then started and went up town, and got in front of the American House, and we followed as far as the jail to find an officer, and couldn't find one; we turned back, and in front of the American I saw Albert Sawles and his brother Edward A. Sawles, a lawyer; we did not arrest the man; the last I saw of the man was at the depot; I could get no officer, and I went through the cars, and saw the man no more, and I do not know how he escaped.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—I can't fix the day it occurred, but it was three or four days after I heard of the President's assassination, and I was on the lookout; I can't say whether I was at the cars when they came in; I cannot tell if I was there or not; I can't tell what time the cars arrived or left; cannot tell if there was a regular connection by rail between St. Albans and Montreal; my saloon was near the depot, but I cannot recollect about the connection with the trains; I was on the lookout for the assassins of the President, and for that reason I watched the trains and I examined every stranger who came; when I followed the men in the depot, the train was headed north, but no engine was attached; I first saw the men walking on the street, and they were going from the depot; the two men were together, and other people were walking along the pavement; the men were walking towards the St. Albans House; I did not at first follow them; the same men were then five or six rods from me; the two referred to then passed back by my door again, towards the depot; this was not over twenty minutes after I first saw them, and they were then going towards the depot; I can't say whether any train left the depot in the meantime; I then locked my door and followed the men towards the depot; I then went in front of them, and as they passed by, I turned by and came in the rear of them; he took a circle around the depot, and took a cut across towards the point they were making for; they entered the depot, and I left them there when I returned with Mr. Sawles; I saw them in the depot; I can't say whether any train left in the meantime; the tall man had light pants, light vest, dark blue or black coat, and a black fur hat; the hat was what we term a stovepipe hat; the other man had on light clothes, was of a sandy complexion; he had on light clothes, but I cannot say whether of cloth or not; I had no description of the man supposed to be engaged in the assassination, except what I saw in the Burlington (*Times*) newspaper; cannot say how long before I saw the men; I saw the description in the Burlington *Times*; it might have been one day before I saw the men, or it might have been longer; I was on the lookout, because I saw a description of the man, and it was my impression that I saw the description that morning; the train got in very early; I usually went to my shop at 9·30 A. M., and after waiting till all the trains went up, I returned home and got my breakfast; I had been looking out for strangers, and looked out for that particular man after I saw the description in the paper; I am quite confident about the tall man's eyes.

Question by a Juror—I have not got the paper referred to now. It was here last night, and it is here now, unless it was sent off.

By Mr. Merrick—The officer who came with me had the paper; I do not know the officer's name; the paper was dated April, 1865; I did not know the date of the paper containing the description of the party.

Mr. Bradley requested that this witness be summoned for the defense, and it was so ordered.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Who did you think you saw when you saw the prisoner? A. Booth.

Mr. Bradley objected to the answer.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I was looking for a man who answered the description in the paper, and this description was of Booth; I have never seen Booth.

Edward Sawles sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—I am a lawyer, residing at St. Albans, Vt., and know Mr. Conger; my attention was called to the fact that there was a person there who was supposed to have been connected with Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and that he was at the American Hotel at St. Albans, and it was supposed to be Booth; I went to the American Hotel with my brother, and we saw two persons who were pointed out to us; this was on Tuesday, April 18, 1865, in the forenoon; the men were in the bar-room, and one passed through; we heard there was a photograph of this supposed person and we looked at the photograph, and when we came out these two men were going to the depot, and during this time we met Mr. Conger; we saw these two persons again in the depot, and while we were there a train was standing on the track, and my recollection is that it was about leaving for Montreal; we then left, and I returned to the National Bank with my brother; I did not see the persons afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—The tall man had on light pants and vest and a drab coat, and, as I recollect, a silk hat; the person I saw had black hair and a black moustache; I remember this was on April 18, because we had a conversation relative to the photograph getting to St. Albans from Washington so quickly, and that fixes the time in my mind; the photograph corresponds in part with the man I saw; he had black hair and whiskers; I think I would not know the man if saw him; I do not think I could identify the person; I can only speak of the hair and whiskers.

By Mr. Merrick—I don't think I made the calculation as to what time the photograph must have left Washington; I don't know how the photograph got there, except by what the hotel-keeper told me.

MARRIED.

LADD—DAVIDSON.—On the 26th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. HERMON W. LADD to Miss FANNIE E. DAVIDSON, both of this city.

MARQUET—DRAKE.—On the 26th instant, at the Parsonage, No. 1316 N. Nineteenth street, by Rev. Samuel Irwin, Mr. IRWIN L. MARQUET to Miss EMMA E. DRAKE, all of this city. *

PLUCKER—WOOD.—On the 25th instant, by Rev. J. Dickerson, No. 867 N. Sixth street, Mr. JACOB PLUCKER to Miss CATHARINE A. WOOD, daughter of Samuel B. Wood, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

CANER.—On the 24th instant, M. KATE, wife of William J. Caner, and youngest daughter of the late Isaac Koons.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1530 Arch street, on Thursday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock. ***

CONANT.—On the 26th instant, NAHAM CONANT, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 46, I. O. of O. F.; Palestine Encampment, No. 51, I. O. of O. F.; and the Coopers' Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 Letitia street, on Sunday afternoon, June 30, at 2 o'clock.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTH-east corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $6 and $8. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5ptf

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15½

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9½

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 404 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. 6 22 5p½

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. } FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.
4 11 tuths5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p½

FIFTH EDITION

The President's Tour.

HARTFORD, June 27.—The Presidential party left here at 9 A. M. under escort of the District of Columbia Knights Templar, with the Marine Band. Previous to their departure, the President was presented with a magnificent bouquet by a lady, accompanied by a card bearing the words:—"To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, the defender of the Constitution." On the way to New Haven, the President was saluted with cheers and waving of hats at different places. Colonel J. F. Babcock, who accompanied the party to Boston, and Aldermen John B. Robertson and D. M. Forest, and Councilman George Handley, representing the municipal authorities, were in the special car. Governor English also accompanied the party.

NEW HAVEN, June 27.—The President was received at the railroad depot.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Julian Scott, residing in New York, a peddler by profession, and Robert Scott, residing at the same place, and following the same business, were charged with peddling without a license.

They asked Officer Howley, at Walnut street wharf, if there were any objections to their selling a few little articles. He told them they would do it at their peril. They then went up the street further, and collected a large crowd by selling genuine one-dollar bills for seventy-five cents, and fifty-cent notes for thirty cents, etc. When the crowd had assumed a proportion large enough for their purpose, they brought out some bogus jewelry, such as chains, rings, etc., and commenced selling them, first asking a large price, and then finally coming down considerably. They had only succeeded in disposing of one gold (!) ring, when Reserve Officers Howley and Jones arrested them. They were each held in $1500 bail for a further hearing to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

LARCENY OF COATS.

Charles A. Conner, alias Charles A. Lynch, was charged with stealing a number of coats. J. Lafourcade, broker, No. 140 South Third street, had three coats stolen this week; he recognized them among those recovered by information received from the defendant.

John F. Young had seven coats stolen from No. 528 Walnut street. He recognized one of the lot above alluded to as his own.

George Cuthbert recognized the defendant by a cut in his boot, as being on the staircase of No. 528 Walnut street. He wasn't positive, but he thought it looked like the man he saw.

Vincent Donnelly, pawnbroker, living No. 928 South street, testified that the coat recognized by Mr. Young looked like the one he bought of defendant.

There are ten coats remaining at the Central Station awaiting identification. Conner was held in $2000 to answer at Court.

LARCENY OF BONDS.

Pellam Hollis, broker, at No. 523 Locust street, was charged with being concerned in the robbery of the safe of the Duncannon Iron Works some time since. Among the bonds stolen was one of $1000 and three of $500 of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Two days since one of the $500 bonds was negotiated on Third street, and it was traced to the defendant. He gave very unsatisfactory accounts as to how he became the possessor of it. He was held in $5000 bail for a further hearing.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Samuel Davies had a further hearing. He is charged with collecting money under false pretenses.

John L. Thompson, book-keeper in the Franklin Fire Insurance Company's office, No. 510 Walnut street, testified that the defendant and another man came and solicited subscriptions. He received nothing, as witness was aware of a previous transaction, when Davies had come in with a purported member of the Weccacoe Engine, and received $5. The latter afterwards proved to be an impostor.

James H. Clark, President of the Franklin Engine Company, testified that Davies had not been a member of the Company for over a year; he was not authorized to collect anything for the Company.

John R. Cantrell, Secretary of the Company, testified that his attention was called to the fact by a clerk in the North America Insurance Company's office, who told him that Davies had received $10 for the Franklin Engine; the receipt was signed James F. Conway, and was recognized as Davis' handwriting; he was not authorized to make collections for the Company.

The defendant called Marshal Blackburn to testify in regard to the matter. He stated that he was in the office at the time, and Davies came up to him, and said something like the following:—"I came in to introduce my friend Conway who is making collections to assist in burying one of the members of the Franklin Engine, who was killed at the fire at the American Theatre;" I supposed it was all right; if I had suspected that anything was wrong, I would have cautioned the Insurance Company; I had known both of these men as members of the Franklin, and presumed they were authorized to act for the Company.

Davies then made a lengthy speech in extenuation of his conduct, but was cut short in the middle of it by the Alderman requiring him to give bail in the sum of $1000 for a further hearing.

EVERY CERTIFICATE of stock sold in aid of the Riverside Institute not only secures to the purchaser a fine steel plate engraving, but also guarantees some present. Some of the presents, as will be seen by the published schedule, are very valuable, there being cash presents from $40,000 to $2500, real estate, etc.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
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What is it?
What is it?

THE GREAT MARK DOWN.—
Linen Collars $2·50 per doz. Reduced from $3·50.
Shakspeare do. $3·00 per doz. Reduced from $4·00.
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Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
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Men and Boy's Clothing.
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Prices Undeniably Lowest.
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IF THE LATE HEAVY RAINS REVEALED leaks in your roof, or around your chimneys, gutters, trap-doors, sky-lights, etc., and you are not convenient to a suitable mechanic to repair them, you may do so yourself by applying Stead's Elastic Roofing Cement over the cracks. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PAST PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The American press is becoming as remarkable for its docility as it was formerly supposed to be for its ungovernable recklessness. We are within a few months of a Presidential campaign; every editor in the land has his candidate selected; and the topic is one of such interest that almost any expression of opinion with regard to it would attract attention. But upon what subject is the press so reticent? Twenty years ago every newspaper in the country blazed with the names of candidates for the next election, almost as soon as the last one had been decided, and reams of excellent writing paper were spoiled in recommending those candidates to the favor of the people. The press has learned wisdom by experience, and now, voluntarily, abstains from prematurely bringing competitors into the arena to be weakened and maimed before the contest begins.

Admitting the wisdom of this policy, we follow the example of our brethren of the press, not doubting that the American people will in the future, as they have in the past, select for their Chief Magistrate the individual who, all things considered, will be the best man for the time. Alexander Hamilton once said, that the mode of electing a President prescribed by the Constitution "was intended to secure to prominent talents and virtues the first honors of our country, and forever to disgrace the barbarous institutions by which executive power is to be transmitted through the accident of birth." If this view of the matter be correct—if the Presidency is to be regarded as a means of rewarding services and honoring merit—then it must be confessed we have failed to carry out the design of the Constitution. On several occasions, indeed, the people have bestowed the Presidency upon men prominent, above all others, for virtue and talent; but at other times, men have been selected for their insignificance rather than their prominence, and merely as representing the platform of their party. But under a Government such as ours, so long as it is honestly administered, if great talents in the Presidendential chair might essentially benefit the nation, inferior talents cannot materially retard its progress. Under John Tyler, the United States continued to advance in wealth and in civilization; under George Washington, it did no more. It is desirable, for many reasons, that the President of the United States should be an able, honorable, and prudent man. All we mean to assert is, that the destinies of the country do not depend upon an individual; and, if this had been before doubtful, recent events have established it.

It may be interesting at this stage of our affairs, when parties are about to select men to represent them in the coming canvass, to cast a glance at previous Presidential elections, and not the various processes by which, among the mass of American citizens, a suitable Chief Magistrate has been found. As the mode of electing a President has always been prescribed by law, the chief difficulty has been the nomination of candidates. We have usually had in the United States two political parties nearly equal in strength and numbers, but we have never had two men in the country so clearly representative of the divergent tendencies embodied in those parties, that the people spontaneously looked up to them as their standard-bearers. At the present moment, for example, there is no man in the Republican party, nor one in the Democratic party, who stands out conspicuously as the best representative of either.

So far as we know, but one man has ever governed a nation who was the spontaneous and unanimous choice of its inhabitants. That man was George Washington. In him alone, among the sons of men, were combined all the qualities which could influence a free and virtuous people to elect him as their chief. In social position he was the first gentleman of America, and that was a far more important consideration eighty years ago than it is now. His private character was spotless. His prudence had been subjected to every test, and never found insufficient. His military reputation, so captivating to the multitude, was only equalled, among living generals, by that of Frederick the Great. Possessing the traits of character which inspire confidence, an imposing personal presence, and a splendor of reputation unequalled in America, he must have been the choice of the American people, in whatever mode his name had been presented for their suffrages. Every electoral vote was cast for him, and he took his place at the head of the Government with the approval of every individual voter in every State of the Union.

During General Washington's first term, the two parties were formed which, under various names, have ever since contended for the supremacy. Each of these parties consisted at first of one man. The first American Democrat, in the party sense of the word, was Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; and the first Federalist was Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. These two men, associated in the Cabinet of President Washington, soon discovered that they differed fundamentally on almost every point on which it is desirable that Cabinet ministers should agree. The French Revolution was the great topic at that time. Jefferson, fresh from France, hailed that mighty revolt with the keenest approval, for he had witnessed the oppression which justified it. Hamilton from the first regarded it with dread and horror. Hamilton had a low opinion of mankind, and thought that government must necessarily be both powerful and imposing. Jefferson, on the contrary, respected his fellow-citizens, and desired their Government to be simple, inexpensive, and strictly limited. The consequence was that the two Secretaries, as Jefferson remarked, were "pitted against each other every day in the Cabinet like two fighting-cocks;" and this dissension, communicating itself to their friends and followers, gradually divided the nation into parties.

Those who sided with Jefferson were called Republicans, and those who sympathized with Hamilton were called Federalists. The Republican party embraced three descriptions of persons:—First, young men of intellect and enthusiasm, like Jefferson himself, who had faith in their fellow-men, and believed in the progress of their species; secondly, a considerable number of the wealthy planters of the South, who, without being Democrats, desired the General Government to be so simple and limited as not to detract from the importance of the State Governments; thirdly, the more intelligent artisans and poor men of the North, who were naturally attracted by the equalizing doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. The Federal party included a large majority of the men of property and education—the men who in all times and lands are naturally disposed to conservatism. These solid men of the land, and the voters whom they influenced, constituted the Federal party.

The first contest between these parties occurred in 1793, when for the second time a President and Vice-President were to be chosen. Washington was unanimously re-elected, but for the second office there was an animated strife.

At the first election in 1788, John Adams had received thirty-four electoral votes out of sixty-seven for the Vice-Presidency, and the rest were divided among ten other candidates, of whom no one received more than nine. In 1792 the party lines were strictly drawn. A caucus of the Republican members of Congress nominated for the Vice-Presidency George Clinton, of New York, and a caucus of Federal members nominated John Adams. In the short space of four years party discipline had become so well developed in the country, that every elector but five cast his vote for one of these candidates. John Adams received seventy-seven electoral votes; George Clinton, fifty. It was only far-off Kentucky that had not yet fallen into line. Kentucky cast its vote for Thomas Jefferson, and one elector in South Carolina voted for Aaron Burr.

A caucus of members of Congress, then, was the first method hit upon for the selection of candidates. It is difficult to conceive of any other plan suited to the state of things at that time. A National Convention, even if it had been thought of, would have absorbed the greater part of a year, and there was then no press which could in any sense be called national. The newspapers were few and of limited circulation, and a nomination by them would have been considered impertinent by the country gentlemen then so influential.

The Congressional caucuses were held with closed doors, and no part of their proceedings was communicated to the public except the result. It is obvious that such a mode of nomination was open to objections, since it gave opportunity for personal intrigue and solicitation, and it rendered a President who desired re-election, and a Cabinet minister ambitious of the succession, subservient to those members of Congress upon whom would soon devolve the nomination of candidates, and whose nomination was frequently equivalent to an election. These objections, however, though immediately apparent to the few thoughtful observers, were not at first regarded by the people—certainly not considered formidable. Five Presidents in succession were nominated in this manner, who, upon the whole, were the best men entitled to the confidence of their party, and all of whom served their country well.

In 1796, when it was known that General Washington would retire at the expiration of his second term, there was no man in the Federal party of such commanding prominence as to be its natural and spontaneous choice. The Federalist who was most active, and who possessed most of personal force and influence, was Alexander Hamilton; and it is somewhat remarkable that so shining a light in the Federal party should never have been thought of for the Presidency. It is true, he was not a native of the United States; but a special clause of the Constitution had provided for such cases as his, by making foreign-born citizens eligible to the Presidency who had been citizens at the adoption of the Constitution. Why, then, was the creator and soul of the Federal party never its official head? Partly because he never desired it. He was not ambitious of official distinction. Whatever Alexander Hamilton did in politics, whether wrong or right, was done with a single eye to the public good. If he intrigued, he intrigued for his country. If he used improper means for the success of his party, it was because he believed that the honor and safety of his country depended absolutely upon its being governed by Federalists. Destitute of fortune, he was compelled to devote himself to the labors of his profession; and at that day a man but forty years of age, dependent upon his industry for his livelihood, had not that kind of weight in the country which would have drawn attention to him as a possible candidate for the highest office. Besides this, he was the author of the very measures most odious to the Republicans. He was, we may say, the Charles Sumner of the Federalists; and who has ever proposed Charles Sumner for the Presidency?

The Federal members of Congress in 1796 recommended to their fellow-citizens John Adams for the Presidency, and Thomas Pinckney for the Vice-Presidency. The Republican members nominated Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. Here we see at once both the excellence and the perils of this mode of nomination. Adams, Jefferson, and Pinckney were fit and proper names to be presented for the consideration of their fellow-citizens. The impetuous and unmanageable Adams, during the seven years of his Vice-Presidency, had been in a position which kept him aloof from party politics, and concealed from those around him his eminent unfitness to rule. His revolutionary services, his diplomatic career, his oratorical talents, his fine personal presence, and the English cast of his mind, made him a suitable representative of the party with which he sympathized.

Thomas Jefferson—the author of the Declaration of Independence, the conspicuous champion of France and the defender of the French Revolution, and the first Democrat of his age—was peculiarly entitled to the suffrages of the party himself had created. Pinckney, too, as a member of an important and wealthy Southern family, of dignified demeanor and respectable talents, could not have been considered out of place in the chair of the Senate. But Aaron Burr—what was he, and what had he done, that at the age of forty he should have been reckoned a fit man to succeed John Adams in the second office? His nomination was unquestionably due to the fact that, having sat in the Senate for six years, he had brought to bear upon members of Congress at once the magic of his personal presence and the arts of the politician. A popular convention might not have selected either of these names; or, if either, the dexterity of a Burr might have had a better chance than the earnest wisdom and sublime humanity of a Jefferson. We can say that through the instrumentality of a Congressional caucus the best attainable statesmen were sometimes placed in nomination, and only once the mere politician.

Candidates in those simple old days were usually passive, and if they were not so, it was felt to be dishonorable. The letters, diaries, and private memoranda of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and John Quincy Adams, convince us that neither of those gentlemen wrote a line, or uttered a word, designed or calculated to promote their own elevation or to prevent that of another. In such a man as John Adams, infatuated as he was with a consciousness of his transcendent merits, such delicacy as this was highly honorable. There is an amusing passage in one of his letters, written a few days after his inauguration, which we may quote:—

"It is a delicate thing," he says, "for me to speak of the late election. To myself, personally, my election might be a matter of indifference, or rather of aversion. Had Mr. Jay, or some others, been in question, it might have less mortified my vanity, and infinitely less alarmed my apprehensions for the public. But to see such a character as Jefferson, and, much more, such an unknown being as Pinckney, brought over my head, and trampling on the bellies of hundreds of other men infinitely his superiors in talent, services, and reputation, filled me with apprehensions for the safety of us all. It demonstrated to me that, if the project succeeded, our Constitution could not have lasted four years. We should have been set afloat, and landed the Lord knows where. That must be a sordid people indeed—a people destitute of a sense of honor, equity, and character—that could submit to be governed, and see hundreds of its most meritorious public men governed, by a Pinckney under an elective government. Hereditary government, when it imposes young, new, and inexperienced men upon the public, has its compensations and equivalents, but elective government has none. I mean by this no disrespect to Mr. Pinckney. I believe him to be a worthy man. I speak only by comparison with others."

This passage shows at once the weakness of the man and the error of his party. In their view, men were everything—institutions, principles, people, were subordinate. Happily for us, this is not the case; for, if it had been, a man so fussy, so vain, and so unteachable as Adams might have destroyed the country, instead of merely ruining the Federal party.

During the four years of Mr. Adams' administration, Vice-President Jefferson, though presiding over the Senate and performing no independent action, constantly grew in the affections and the esteem of the Republican leaders. His influence over those around him was due to the captivating power of truth, and the persuasive eloquence with which he expounded it in conversation. He had never served his country in the field, and he was as little of an orator as General Grant. He probably never addressed a popular audience. The public knew him as the man who had abolished in Virginia the laws of primogeniture and the legal supremacy of the Episcopal Church—the twin measures which annihilated caste and set religion free. They honored him as the great writer who had known how to express with force and dignity the feeling and the determination of America in the Declaration of Independence. They knew him as the man who could forgive the violence and even the cruelty of the revolutionists in France easier than he could forgive the infinite turpitude of their oppressors. These things, however, might not have won for him the plaudits of a miscellaneous convention.

Again we find the name of Burr associated in the Presidential canvass with that of the illustrious Democrat. A Congressional caucus, we again see, was not infallible in its palmiest days, since, while nominating a philosopher and statesman, it could at the same time recommend to the people an adroit politician—a man who perhaps had as little of the true democrat in him as any one then living. Burr was chosen by the caucus simply in recognition of his skill as a political manager. As it was the State of New York which decided the election in favor of the Republicans, it was agreed in the caucus that the candidate for the second office should be a New Yorker, and Burr carried the day against Chancellor Livingston and George Clinton, both of whom were superior to himself in age, fortune, services, and social rank.

A dastardly weapon early employed in our Presidential contests was calumny; but the wounds which it inflicted were never mortal. We may assert that slander has never seriously harmed a public man, though it has frequently aided one. Hamilton, accused of peculation, could only refute the charge by confessing himself an adulterer; but neither the lie nor the truth lessened his influence as a politician, nor indeed lowered his character as a man; for those who lamented his immorality honored its frank acknowledgment. Jefferson was denounced as an atheist, and it was said that his plantation swarmed with the yellow-faced proofs of his licentiousness. These accusations gained for him more votes than they lost. The virtuous John Adams was accused of importing mistresses from England, but no one regarded the ridiculous tale. Such calumnies as these had one pernicious effect: they prevented well-founded charges from being believed. Aaron Burr, for example, was neither a moral nor an honest man; but, in the midst of such a torrent of groundless slanders, who could believe that the candidate for the Vice-Presidency was profligate or debauched? So, in later times, when true representations of the violence of Andrew Jackson were given to the public, people disbelieved them as a matter of course.

Skilful politicians in these modern days have learned wisdom from the experience of their predecessors. We have known instances, during the last few years, of the best-founded objections to the private character of candidates being deliberately withheld from the public, from the conviction that they would benefit rather than injure.

A profound peace settled upon the politics of the country after the inauguration of Jefferson in 1801. That great man knew the importance of little things. The stately ceremonies and tedious etiquette of the White House were immediately laid aside, and a republican simplicity characterized all the intercourse between the President and his fellow-citizens. A coach and four no longer conveyed the President through the mire at Washington. When Mr. Jefferson had occasion to attend at the Capitol, he rode thither on horseback, unattended, and tied his horse to a post before entering the building. While such trifles as these enchanted the multitude, wise men were gratified to see the national affairs conducted with dignity, wisdom, and economy, which, we truly believe, have never been equalled in the government of any nation. It cannot be that Jefferson was a chimera of the popular imagination. No man's conduct and character have ever endured so long and keen a scrutiny as his, and he retained to the last the veneration of a great majority of the American people. Such an ascendancy as he maintained for thirty years over the popular mind was not due to any splendor of talent, or to the *éclat* of military exploits; it was the honest tribute of an intelligent people to the greatest and best of their servants. Thomas Jefferson ruled the United States, by himself and his disciples, for twenty-four years. Indeed, we may say, with considerable truth, that the United States has only had four Presidents, namely:—George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln. The rest have been satellites, disciples, or accidents.

In 1808, two men were prominent above all others for the succession, and they were prominent chiefly because Thomas Jefferson was known to prefer and honor them. These were James Madison, Secretary of State, and James Monroe, the negotiator who had recently purchased Louisiana from Napoleon. Of these two, Monroe was the man whose "record," as we term it, had most in it which the people could appreciate. Twice wounded, and twice promoted in the Revolution, known to be favored by General Washington, employed by Adams in foreign service, and recalled from France because his sympathies for the Revolutionists were too manifest, and their regard for him too conspicuous, a law student with Jefferson, a Virginian of good family, blessed with a lovely and attractive wife—he had recently crowned his diplomatic career by succeeding in the purchase of Louisiana, two weeks after his arrival in Paris. The merit of this great acquisition seemed to be chiefly his, though it was not; and there was a considerable party of Republicans who desired to reward it by elevating him to the chief magistracy. He was very far indeed from being a great man. The spirit of command was not in him, nor had he the tact which frequently supplies its place. He aspired to the highest honors of the State, and he saw, not without repining, that the preference of Mr. Jefferson for his rival was likely to defer the gratification of his wishes. Mr. Jefferson has informed posterity; that in this contest he maintained an absolute neutrality, and we have not the slightest question of the fact. But Mr. Jefferson's preference for Madison was evident, and such was the ascendency of the President in the Republican party, that that preference was decisive of Mr. Madison's nomination by the Congressional caucus. That nomination was made, however, with the understanding that Monroe was to be James Madison's successor. It is surprising to notice under what discipline the Democratic party was at that early day. Monroe, who was the favorite of the extreme Republicans, such as Andrew Jackson, received but three votes in the Congressional caucus, out of eighty-nine, while James Madison, the "regular candidate" of the party, received eighty-three. Monroe, we may gather from the correspondence of the time, was restive under his defeat; but he was recalled to his duty, and reconciled to his fate, by a few kind and wise lines from the pen of Mr. Jefferson.

Of all the men elected by universal suffrage to the chief magistracy of a nation, the one that was least likely to be spontaneously elected was James Madison. In personal appearance and demeanor, dressed as he was always in a suit of black, he was more like a student than a man of the world. A plain, sound, and courteous speaker, there was neither great force nor brilliancy in his oratory. He was a man of the closet, far more able to form a correct opinion respecting government, than to administer government in times of difficulty. A relative of Jefferson, who was much with him in his old age, has informed us that Thomas Jefferson respected more highly the understanding of James Madison, and deferred to it more, than to that of any other man of his time. It is not, however, the wisdom of the cloister which can conduct a young nation with honor and success through a war with an ancient and powerful empire. That the disasters of the war of 1812 did not prevent the reëlection of Mr. Madison is a proof, at once, of Jefferson's commanding influence, of the strict discipline of the Democratic party, and, above all, of the good sense of the American people. Whatever might have been Mr. Madison's shortcomings, it was not clear to the party or to the public that any one else would do better, and "it is no time," as Mr. Lincoln remarked, "to swap horses when you are swimming a stream." When some weak brethren of the party faltered in their support of the President, and besought Mr. Jefferson to come to his aid in the Cabinet, he replied, and that, too, at a time of extreme despondency in the public mind:—"From three-and-thirty years' trial, I can say, conscientiously, that I do not know in the world a man of purer integrity, more dispassionate, disinterested, and devoted to genuine republicanism; nor could I, in the whole scope of America and Europe, point out an abler head. He may be illy seconded by others, betrayed by the Hulls and Arnolds of our country—for such there are in every country, and with sorrow and suffering we know it—but what man can do, will be done by Mr. Madison. I hope, therefore, there will be no difference among Republicans as to his reëlection."

Supported thus by the venerable chief of the Democrats, and aided by cheering victories upon the ocean, Mr. Madison was reelected by one hundred and twenty-eight electoral votes to De Witt Clinton's eighty-nine.

When the war closed in a blaze of triumph at New Orleans, in 1815, the Federal party was a thing of the past. It may be laid down as a rule, that a political party which gives a doubtful support to the administration during a war in which the honor and safety of the country are at stake, and from which the nation issues triumphant, will never regain power under its old name and organization. This law has been twice exemplified in the history of the United States. The Federal party ceased to exist in 1815, and James Monroe succeeded to the Presidency in 1817 and was reelected in 1821, with the nearest approach to unanimity the country has seen since the days of Washington.

Another law of politics may be laid down: whenever a political party has practically extinguished the party in opposition to it, it will speedily divide. Even if there did not exist a necessity for this in human nature, it would occur sooner or later from the ambition of rival chiefs.

If James Monroe had been a man of commanding character, or even a thorough-going partisan, it would have been easy for him to continue the Jeffersonian dynasty by choosing his successor. But he was neither. So moderate had he become, that he was disposed to give one of the places in his Cabinet to a Federalist. "While I am here," he wrote to General Jackson a few days before his inauguration, "I shall make the Administration, first, for the country and its cause; secondly, to give effect to the government of the people, through me, for the term of my appointment, not for the aggrandizement of any one." In this spirit the good-natured and hospitable old soldier conducted his administration, and consequently neither of the able men who aspired to the succession was able to use the Administration for the promotion of his views.

The leading competitors were six in number, and each of them possessed some signal advantage over the others. John Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, was in the line of succession which the usage of twenty-four years had established. William H. Crawford, by withdrawing his name from the caucus of 1816 in favor of Mr. Monroe, had acquired a kind of right, which was acknowledged, to a nomination by the caucus of 1824; and he was indeed regarded as the rightful candidate of the party. Henry Clay, the first orator of his time, who had carried the war of 1812 upon his shoulders—the favorite of the House of Representatives, over which he had presided for fourteen years—could form well-founded hopes of success before the people. Calhoun and De Witt Clinton were also prominent candidates; and, in distant Tennessee, there was Andrew Jackson, the most popular man then living in the country, whom the Legislature of his State had placed in nomination.

As Mr. Crawford was the predestined candidate of the Congressional caucus, neither of his rivals could hope for the prize unless the caucus system were abolished. Accordingly, such a clamor was fomented in the country against "King Caucus," that the prestige of that potentate was destroyed. It was in vain that the party managers admitted the public to witness the deliberations of the caucus. On the evening appointed for its meeting, while the galleries of the House of Representatives were crowded with spectators, there were but sixty-six members of Congress upon the floor, who nominated Crawford, amid the derision of the country, and without increasing his strength in any section of it.

King Caucus was thus dethroned without leaving an heir to succeed him, and, for the next eight years, there was no settled and recognized plan of nominating candidates. Andrew Jackson, first recommended to the people by the Legislature of Tennessee, endorsed by State Conventions and public meetings, was a name of magic with the people, and required little artificial aid. Mr. Adams' battle was fought chiefly by the press and the usual local machinery. This want of system in nominating candidates so divided the electoral vote, that the people failed to elect a President, and the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, which set aside the favorite of the people and chose Mr. Adams.

For the election of 1828, no preliminary caucus and no other system of nomination was necessary. There could be but two candidates—the incumbent of the Presidential chair, and the popular soldier whose friends had industriously disseminated the falsehood, that he had been cheated out of the Presidency in 1825.

General Jackson was elected. He received one hundred and seventy-eight electoral votes, and Mr. Adams eighty-three. Thus, the powerful Republican party, triumphant and united since 1801, was divided, and the two divisions soon adopted new names. The party of which Andrew Jackson was the idolized chief was called Democratic, and that which looked up to Henry Clay as its head took the name of Whig.

General Jackson, as every one knows, brought into the Presidential chair the passions which five years of political strife had generated and inflamed, and the two darling objects of his policy were to keep Henry Clay out of and bring Martin Van Buren into the Presidency. Scarcely one important act of his administration was performed which had not some bearing upon one or the other of these objects. We, however, have only to do with the measures taken to prepare the way for the elevation of Mr. Van Buren.

General Jackson, we can positively assert, came to Washington in 1829, intending to serve but one term. He brought with him in his pocket a paper of rules for the conduct of his administration; which rules he had read to several of his friends in Tennessee, and he had pledged himself to abide by them. One of these rules was, that no member of his Cabinet should be a candidate for the succession. The object of this, as he said, was to prevent a recurrence of the intrigues which had taken place in the Cabinet of "Jim Monroe," as he was wont to style his old friend; almost every member of which had been an active candidate for the succession. This famous rule was read to the members of General Jackson's Cabinet, and they all admitted its reasonableness, and promised a compliance with it. There was, however, but one member of the Cabinet of sufficient prominence to be thought of as a candidate, and that was Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State. To him alone the rule could be supposed to apply.

Andrew Jackson was not a man to let a slip of writing paper interpose an obstacle to the execution of his will, and means was readily found of removing Mr. Van Buren from the list of the excluded.

On General Jackson's inauguration day, his most intimate friendss could not have foretold who would finally stand highest in his regard, Vice-President Calhoun or Mr. Van Buren. The events which led to the President's speedy and total estrangement from Mr. Calhoun, and which induced him to dedicate himself, as it were, to the elevation of Mr. Van Buren, are too well known to be related here. It suffices merely to remind the reader of the fact; and by that fact the politics of the United States were not merely influenced, but controlled for a period of thirty years.—*From the Northern Monthly, or New Jersey Magazine for July: to be continued in the August number.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit settle, and adjust the account of MARY ANN JONES, Administratrix of the estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 2, A. D, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of R. M. Dechert, Esq., No. 326 South FIFTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 22 stuth5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA—In Divorce.
LAWRENCE H. THOMPSON vs. MARY C. THOMPSON, December Term, 1866, No. 55.
To MARY C. THOMPSON, Respondent.—You will please take notice of a rule this day granted on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. Returnable Saturday, June 29, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.—personal service of notice on you having failed on account of your absence.
CHARLES W. BROOKE,
THOMAS MULLEN,
6 21 22 25 27 4t* Attorneys for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PHILIP REAP, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH LANE and ROBERT ORRELL, Executors of the last will and testament of PHILIP REAP, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 8, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 933 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. WORRELL,
6 22 stuth5t* Auditor.

GAS STOVES FOR
COOKING AND HEATING,
BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.
THE JAR!
The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap CARLISLE JAR.
THE REPEATING LIGHT,
PRICE, 75 CENTS.
PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS
CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War," by G. Doree. "Last Rose of Summer." "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 6 15

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.
JUST ISSUED.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.
Can be manufactured very low.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 19 1m NO. 1951 BROWN STREET.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS
OF
BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC
NOW OPEN.
THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
MAD'LLE KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT St.,
WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.
MOURNING MILLINERY
RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF
MOURNING BONNETS
IN THE CITY.
MAD'LLE KEOGH,
4 11 thstusm] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.
MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 233 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 15
237.—LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE city for the Summer can find a large and handsome assortment of Velvet and Cord Edge Dress Trimming Ribbons, in all the desirable shades for Summer Dress Trimming. We sell these ribbons by the piece at less than jobbers' prices.
6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.
237.—STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!—We have received from recent auction sales a large and fine assortment of Hats and Bonnets, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, which we are selling at a greater reduction than ever before offered, wholesale and retail.
6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.
FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
J. WM. HOFMANN,
NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
HOSIERY GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,
For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,
LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuth
J. W. SCOTT & CO
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL"
3 27 thstu PHILADELPHIA.
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street
BILLIARD ROOMS.
BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:
PRESS. D. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.
GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 233 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 11

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake it successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adopted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The [illegible] is double. The wrought iron plates, which are [illegible]rength of the safe, are outside, and are operated [illegible]y the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The [illegible] rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, [illegible] without powder, and cannot be sustained. [illegible]*mer principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all [illegible] objections, can be made any thickness, and [illegible]tand any amount of resistance required; avoids [illegible] rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to [illegible] operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same,

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:
Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES.

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

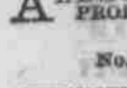
6 5§ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1800 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 8 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.



PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [2 2§] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brand. Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide: Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

—

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

NEW STATE LOAN.

—

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be urnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY!

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2§rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE; INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s —SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 2 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., | NO. 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1§

JULY COUPONS

WANTED.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD COUPONS

DUE JULY 1

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

6 21 20t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66, AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD, SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 6 15 smth1m

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.

No. North WATER Street, and
No. North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

RAILROAD LINES.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Leave Vine street at 10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY
Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $3. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot,
S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets,
before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. ELLIS CLARK,
6 26 1m Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 t9 1 Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, June 3, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for each class, separarately endorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 1st July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., on the following day, for furnishing and delivering, at the several Navy Yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy Yards, for the classes for the yards under their command or by the Paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau, for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Paymaster's office he desires the bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on their envelopes, above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:—"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard).*"

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common or general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

All offers not made in strict conformity with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered as follows:—

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Fires and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes, and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, etc.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad Top Coal (and Pictou at Boston yard); No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing; No. 2. Hats, Boots, Shoes, etc.; No. 3. Provisions; No. 4. Groceries; No. 5. Dry Goods; No. 6. Bread, etc.; No. 7. Tobacco; No. 8. Coal; No. 9. Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.; No. 11. Lumber; No. 12. Firewood; No. 13. Provender; No. 14. Miscellaneous; No. 15. Hardware; No. 16. Stationery; No. 15. Filling Ice-houses.

—

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylum:—

BOSTON.
Nos 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NEW YORK.
Nos. 1, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29. [6 6 th4t

PENSACOLA.
Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.) AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON OF 2000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Monday Morning,
July 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 2000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Childrens' wear, to close consignments for the present season, when buyers of Boots and Shoes will find it to their interest to attend. [6 27 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ETC., ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 28, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces superfine and fine ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 22 5t

SALE FOR ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS, FOR CASH.
On Friday Morning,
28th instant, at 11 o'clock, 12 bales superior bleached Linen Waste, damaged on the voyage of importation, and to be sold without reserve for cash. 1t

THE LAST SALE FOR THIS SEASON OF BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
July 2, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 26 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

SALE ON MONDAY,
July 1, will include—
HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1717 Pine street.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate of Casper W. Pennock, deceased—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 1015 Sergeant street.
SAME ESTATE—Valuable property, Hotel, Dwelling, and Stables, Nos. 713 and 715 Spring Garden street.
SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 56 by 115 feet, west side of Sixteenth street, above Catharine.
SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 77 by 105 feet, north side of Catharine street, west of Sixteenth.
SAME ESTATE—Triangular lot of ground, 90 by 175 feet, north side of Catharine street, west of Sixteenth, adjoining the above.
SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 67 feet front, east side of Sixteenth street, north of Catharine.
WEST PHILADELPHIA—Valuable Hotel Property, with large lot, 46 by 200 feet, Nos. 3121 and 3123 Chesnut street, adjoining the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Depot.
WEST PHILADELPHIA—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 3447 and 3449 Sansom street. [6 22 7t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FINE MANTEL MIRROR, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
28th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 626 N. Eleventh street, by catalogue, superior surplus Household Furniture, fine French plate Mantel Mirror, handsome Bookcase, fine Velvet Carpets, Engravings, etc. etc.
May be examined on the morning of sale. [6 27 2t

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC. ETC.
On Friday afternoon,
At 2 o'clock, at No. 1013 Spruce street, by catalogue, superior walnut parlor and chamber furniture; China and glassware; fine Brussels and other carpets, etc. [1t

FOUR ELEGANT SHOW CASES, TWO FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC. ETC.
On Saturday morning,
29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 1406 Chesnut street, 4 elegant show cases, large French plates and silver mountings; 2 French plate pier mirrors, in gilt frame; superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; Brussels carpets; engravings, etc. [6 27 2t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, VELVET, AND OTHER CARPETS, LARGE MIRRORS, TRUNKS, CEDAR CHESTS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold by catalogue, a large assortment of superior and elegant Household Furniture from families declining housekeeping.
WINES, BRANDY, CLARET, ETC.
At 1 o'clock, on FRIDAY, at the furniture sale, will be sold, an invoice of superior Sherry and Port wines, brandies and whisky in demijohns; also Claret in cases as imported. [6 26 2t

Sale at No. 1106 Chesnut street.
FURNITURE, GAS CHANDELIERS, OIL CLOTH, CARPETS, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF A MILLINERY STORE.
On Saturday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1106 Chesnut street, will be sold the balance of the stock of bonnets, ribbons, feathers, etc., of a millinery store. Also six handsome bronze chandeliers; two large ornamental figures; velvet and other carpets; oil cloths; matting; sofas and chairs covered with velvet; what-not, centre-tables, counter and desk, work-tables, partitions, etc. [6 27 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE 300 CASES STRAW GOODS, BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.
On Friday.
June 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full assortment of newest styles bonnets and hats for ladies, misses, and children. 1t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 3 3t

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE ON FRIDAY, June 28.
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange, will include—
The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 813 Enquirer (late Jackson) street, 20 feet front, including a four-feet alley, depth 44 feet 2 inches.
The three-story Brick Dwelling, east side of Juniper street, No. 147; 15 11-12 feet front, and in depth 25 feet.
The substantially built Dwelling, with back buildings, No. 226 West Washington Square, third house below Locust, 23 feet 1 inch front, extending that width 114 feet, then narrowing, on the north side, about 7 feet, and continuing further in depth of the decreased breadth of 16 feet 4 inches, 28 feet 9 inches to a nine-feet wide alley, making the whole depth 143 feet.
The two-story brick and frame House, No. 1006 Beach street, with the two-story frame Dwelling on street in the rear; 16 feet front, 90 feet deep.
The superior built three-story Brick Dwelling, with three-story back buildings, No. 122 Race street, containing in front 20 3-12 feet, and in depth 76¼ feet; also, the garden adjoining and southwest of the same, 35 4-12 feet east and west, 51 2-12 feet north and south.
The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 124 Race street, adjoining the above, 15 feet front, 76½ feet deep to the garden mentioned above.
The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 339 Dugan street, with two-story back buildings, 15 feet front by 54 feet deep.
The two-story Brick Dwelling, with frame kitchen, No. 115 Mary street, 16 feet front and in depth 86 feet.
The three-story Brick Dwelling, with two-story back buildings, No. 2179 Sumner street; 15 feet front, 66½ feet deep, including an alley of 3½ feet wide on the rear and end thereof.
The Dwelling, same size and description, adjoining on the west, No. 2181.
The two adjoining two story frame Dwellings, Nos. 217 and 219 Quince street, corner of Charlotte street, below Walnut: 64 feet deep.
The two-story frame Dwelling, No. 13 Beck or Bulletin street, below Front street, 15 feet front, 80 feet deep.
The substantially built three-story Brick Dwelling, with back buildings, No. 16 Mayland street, 15 feet front, about 40 feet deep, more or less.
The two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1022 Milton street, 15 feet front, 59 feet deep to a twelve feet wide alley.
The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2215 Filbert street, 16 feet front, 50 feet deep.
The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 331 Dugan street, containing in front 15 feet, including part of a three-feet wide alley, and in depth 54 feet.
The three-story Brick Dwelling adjoining on the south, same size and description, with the privilege of the three-feet wide alley on the south.
The lot of ground east side of Sixth street, 174 feet north of Somerset street, 18 feet front, 136 feet deep to a 50-feet wide street called Fairhill street.
The lot of ground on west side of Union street 40 feet south of Hutton street; 40 feet front, 120 feet deep to Liberty street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.
The lot of ground east of McFall street, 35 feet north from Salnur street, running parallel with Girard avenue, 100 northward therefrom; 15 feet front, 61½ feet deep.
The lot of ground east side of McFall street, 65 feet north from Salnur street; 15 feet front, 61½ feet deep.
The two lots of ground one east side of Twenty-second street, about 20 feet north of Cherry street, 20 1-12 feet front by 90 feet deep; and the lot on Cherry street 90 feet east of Twenty-second street, 30 feet front, 42 feet 8 inches deep; the two forming an L.
The lot of ground south side of Ellsworth street, 20 feet east of Fifteenth street, 39 2-12 feet front by 77 feet deep on east line, and on west line about 79 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet wide alley running into Fifteenth street.
The lot of ground southeasterly side of Thompson (late Duke) street, 105 feet northeast from Somerset; 80 feet front, 111 feet deep.
The large lot of ground southwesterly side of Ridge road, thence by Christopher Jacoby's lot 150 feet to easterly side of School street, connecting Spring street with Park street; thence by School street 106 feet east 164 feet to Ridge road; thence north 39 feet to place of beginning, containing near one-fourth of an acre.
The lot of ground east side of Eighth street, 182 feet north of Catharine street; 18 feet front, 77½ feet deep to a ten-feet wide alley leading north from Catharine street.
The lot adjoining on the north side, same size and description.
Lot of ground south side of Sharswood street, 159 feet west from Twenty-second street; 75 feet front, 90 feet deep to Dresden street. Subject to a ground rent of $60.
LOTS IN CAMDEN, N. J.—Lots Nos. 26 and 27 on Heyl's plan of lots, south side of Columbia street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; 34 feet 8 inches front by 150 feet 4 inches to Plum street. Lot No. 1, on same plan, south side of Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; 21 feet front, narrowing to 16 feet 6 inches by 180 feet deep. 6 22 5t
Catalogues now ready.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN I. N. WILFONG & R. E. ROGERS was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 13th of September, 1866.
I. N. WILFONG.
R. E. ROGERS.
The business will be continued by I. N. WILFONG, No. 217 N. TENTH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, June 18, 1867.

A large amount of CLOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW Street, consisting of
681 Uniform Artillery Coats.
1087 Uniform Infantry Coats.
145 Uniform Cavalry Jackets.
822 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets.
122 Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets.
298 Footmen's Trowsers.
927 Horsemen's Trowsers.
603 Horsemen's Great Coats.
1013 Footmen's Great Coats.
139 Wool Blankets.
1084 Rubber Blankets.
1500 Sack Coats—lined and unlined.
900 Pairs Boots and Bootees.
682 Pairs Stockings.
1400 Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers
522 Forage Caps.
123 Hatchets and Handles.
107 Shovels.
524 Knapsacks.
1056 Canteens, etc. etc. etc.
The above articles are all new and in good condition.
There will also be sold at the same time and place a small quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned.
Terms of sale—Cash.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
6 20 17t Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
June 19, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington street, NEW YORK CITY, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property:—
25,234 pairs Machine-Sewed Boots.
58,289 pairs Machine-Sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot and further information obtained.
Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.
Bvt. Maj.-Genl. D. H. VINTON,
6 20 13t Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1331 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [17 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC. at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 3 Three doors above Walnut.

STRENGTH OF THE INSURGENT ARMIES.

Among other documents unearthed at Richmond were the muster rolls of the Confederate armies, which have fallen into the hands of a *Tribune* correspondent. From these it appears that 67,000 Southern troops participated in the battle of Fair Oaks, fought on the 31st of May, 1862. Johnston having been wounded, General Lee succeeded him. The following figures indicate the number of troops in his command until the final surrender:—

1862.	*For duty.*	*Present and Absent.*
June	100,000	.....
July	65,509	137,000
August	95,000	.....
September	52,609	139,143
October	67,805	153,778
November	75,554	153,790
December	79,072	152,853
1863.		
January	72,226	144,605
February	58,559	114,175
March	60,298	109,839
May	68,352	133,689
June	100,000	.....
July	41,135	117,602
August	56,327	133,264
September	44,367	95,164
October	45,614	97,211
November	48,267	96,576
December	43,558	91,253
1864.		
January	35,849	79,602
February	33,811	68,435
March	39,407	79,202
April	52,626	97,576
June	51,863	92,685
July	57,097	135,805
August	44,247	146,838
October	62,875	177,103
November	69,290	181,826
December	66,533	155,772
1865.		
January	53,445	141,627
February	59,094	160,411

According to this statement General Lee entered Pennsylvania with one hundred thousand troops, but on returning to Virginia after the battle of Gettysburg, he was able to muster but forty-one thousand—a total loss of fifty-nine thousand. Gettysburg was indeed the turning point in the struggle, and that and other disasters encountered during the summer months of 1863 should have convinced the Southern leaders of the utter folly of further resistance. The following tables give in round numbers the total number of troops in the Confederate service at different times during the war:—

JULY 20, 1862.

	For duty.	*Present.*	*Present & abs't.*
Dept. of Northern Virginia	70,000	95,000	139,000
Dept. of S. Carolina and Ga	19,000	25,000	31,000
Dept. of S. Va. and N. Carolina	17,000	21,000	27,000
Total Army of the East	106,000	141,000	197,000
Dept. of Tennessee	40,000	55,000	81,000
Dept. of East Tennessee	15,000	18,000	26,000
Dept. of Mississippi	49,000	68 000	98,000
Dept. of the Gulf	7,000	9,000	10,000
Total Army of the West	111,000	148,000	215,000
Total Armies of the E. & W.	217,000	289,000	412,000
JULY, 1863.			
Dept. of Northern Virginia	41,000	54,000	117,000
Dept. of S. Carolina and Georgia	23,000	25 000	34,000
Dept. of S. Vir. and N. Carolina	9,000	10.000	12,000
Dept. of Richmond	14,000	16,000	21,000
Total Army of the East	85,000	105.000	184,000
Dept. of Tennessee	40,000	53,000	81,000
Dept. of East Tennessee	15,000	18,000	26,000
Dept. of Mississippi	28,000	36,000	54,000
Dept. of Trans-Mississippi	25,000	30 000	46 000
Dept. of the Gulf	5,000	6,000	8,000
Total Army of the West	113,000	143.000	215,000
Total Armies of East and West	198,000	248,000	399,000
NOVEMBER, 1864.			
Dept. of Northern Virginia	69,000	88,000	182,000
Dept. of South Carolina and Georgia	12,000	15,000	21,000
Dept. of Southern Virginia and North Carolina	3,000	4.000	5,000
Dept. of Richmond	6,000	7,000	17,000
Total	90,000	114,000	225,000
Dept. of Tennessee	30,000	46,000	90,000
Dept. of East Tennessee	3,000	4,000	7,000
Dept. of Mississippi	15,000	21,000	33,000
Dept. of Trans-Mississippi (?)	38,000	52,000	77,000
Total	86,000	124 000	218,000
Total			
The	176,000	248,000	443,000

The correspondent who has secured and compiled these tables remarks:—

The Confederate army undoubtedly reached its highest point, both in numbers and efficiency, in the early summer of 1863, when the movement into Pennsylvania was commenced. At the close of March, before all preparations had been made, the returns show a nominal force of 484,000, of whom 341,000 were present, and 281,000 present for duty. Probably about 20,000 were added during the next six weeks to the Army of the East; so that we may safely say that at the middle of June there were a little more than 500,000 on the muster rolls, of whom 300,000 were present for duty.

In the first week of July they suffered losses amounting to nearly 100,000 men. At the end of the month Lee had only 41,000 for duty out of the 100,000 with whom he had set out six weeks before; and in a month, by every exertion, he could get together only 15,000 more, and out of this 56,000, all told, he was forced to send 15,000 of his best troops to the West.

When in the spring of 1864 Grant opened his campaign, Lee had only a little more than 50,000, and in August, when the siege of Richmond was fairly opened, he had, counting in those present with him, though still nominally belonging to the Department of North Carolina, less than 60,000. From this time the returns show how prevalent became desertions from the Confederate armies at the East and West. In August, out of a nominal force of 550,000, there were not 200,000 present for duty in all the armies. At the close of February, the date of the latest report in our possession. Lee, out of a nominal force of 160,000, had present but 73,000, and for duty but 50,000. More than half were absent wholly, and little more than a third were present for duty.

We judge that in all 600,000 different men were in the different ranks during the war. Of these we do not believe one-half are alive this day. Once in the ranks there was no escape except by death, disablement from wounds or sickness, or desertion. Of the 300,000 of the Confederate soldiers yet alive, no man can say what proportion are wholly or in great part disabled by wounds or disease.

The Masonic Procession in Boston.

The number in the Masonic procession in Boston has been variously estimated. Mayor Norcross, in a note to Grand Master Dann, gives a trustworthy count made by policemen as the procession was passing the corner of Washington and School streets:—

Persons in carriages and on horses	354
On foot	3545
Forty-nine Bands	958
Policemen	101
Total number of the procession	9958

The procession was two hours in passing the locality where the above count was made. Mayor Norcross further states in the note above-mentioned, that two hundred and eighty-four policemen were employed in preserving order and aiding the passage of the procession—a larger number than ever before detailed for special duty.

—"I believe that mine will be the fate of Abel," said a wife to her husband one day. "Why so?" inquired the husband. "Because Abel was killed by a club, and your club will kill me, if you continue to go to it every night."

—A pretty little Jewish prima donna in Brussels was courted by a young lawyer, and finally married him in consideration of his embracing the Jewish persuasion. Such persuasion as she offered he was only too willing to embrace.

—When somebody asked the Bishop of Oxford whether he didn't think the last Derby a "sell" (the horse Hermit won it), his lordship answered that "he never heard of a hermit where there wasn't a cell."

—"Steel your heart," said a considerate father to his son, "for you are now going among some fascinating girls." "I would rather steal theirs," said the unpromising young man.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

Have a FULL FRESH STOCK of Seasonable Goods, the great bulk of which being recently purchased, and MAINLY FOR CASH, offers special inducements to CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Good Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, and 18 cents.
Best yard-wide Bleached, 20 to 25 cents.
Unbleached Shirtings, low by the yard or piece.
Wide Sheetings, best goods, 45 to 55 cents.
Mosquito Net, white, pink, blue, and yellow.

DRESS GOODS.

All the new materials for short dresses.
Goat's Hair in all the new shades.
Plain Alpacas and Poplin Mixtures.
Lawns and Organdies, select styles.
Black Goods of every description.

CALICO COUNTER.

12½, 15, and 18 cent fast color prints, over 200 pieces.
Choicest styles American Prints, at these low prices.
Wrapper Prints, entirely new designs, 18 and 20 cts.
Ginghams, a superb stock, best goods, from 25 to 38 cents.

CLOAK ROOM.

$3·00 Shetland Shawls, still another lot.
$2·50 and $3·00 Llama Neat Shawls.
Superb Shawl Stock, from $2·00 to $9·00.
Llama Lace Pointes and Rotondes.
Silk and Cloth Sacques reduced in price.

MEN'S WEAR.

Stout Linen Drills and Duck.
French Padded Drills, for best custom.
Fancy Drills and Duck for pants. [1 2 stuth3p
Coatings for business, dress, hot weather, etc.
Cassimeres, 75 cents up, all grades, immense stock.
Rapidly selling at almost lowest old prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of Cambric Edgings, very cheap.
Dimity Bands, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 28c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Summer Under-Vests and Pants.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes.
Buffalo and India-rubber Dressing Combs.
Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
French Percales.
Fine colored Mohair Alpacas.
Mixed Poplins for Travelling Dresses.
Cheap Plaid Goods, 25 cents a yard.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

56 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.

TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.

Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere.
Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1¼ yard black Glacie, or Dresses, equal to silk appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF MATERIALS FOR

WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,

AT

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 5-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 5-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

6 13 stuth3p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

BALANCE OF STOCK AT COST.—IN order to close out the balance of our Summer Stock of Cloth, Silk, and Lace Mantillas, we have marked them down at cost.

MRS. E. HENRY,
6 22 1 No. 16 N. EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2½, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES,
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,

4 5 thstuSmrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALTERATIONS TO BE MADE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1,

We shall sell till that time our Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

PERKINS,

6 21 tf4p] No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—

Organdy Lawns, neat figures, 25c. worth 37½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 85, and 90 cents
One bale Cotton and Wool Flannel, 25c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, etc.
Honey Comb Quilts, $2·25; a bargain.
100 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Plaid Nainsooks for Wrappers.
Bargains in Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, $1·15.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Plain Linen Ducks, 20 and 25c.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1; Basket do., $1·50.
Muslins, Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, and Swiss Mulls.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
White Piques, 50c.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25,
Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts,

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

2 29] ABOVE RACE.

NEW PRINTED LAWNS.

LAWNS AT TWELVE AND A HALF CTS!
LAWNS AT SIXTEEN CENTS.
LAWNS AT EIGHTEEN CENTS.
FRENCH JACONETS OF CHOICE STYLES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

6 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW

PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINES AT SIXTEEN CENTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

6 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,

4 11 thstu6m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily;
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·75.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft Welsh Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 1 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.
He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard,
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard,
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smthhm
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. K. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. Corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double Imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37 and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1028 CHESNUT.

I. J. TAYLOR,

JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising
FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,
And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

1028. [3 26 tuths2m8p

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.
These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.
Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.

MEAD & CO.,

Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 2mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

CROQUET.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 918 ARCH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AND $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHER MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuth3m
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL.

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL.

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL,

S. E. CORNER SECOND AND MARKET STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOM WORK.

AGENTS FOR OILED CLOTHING.

5 30 thstf

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

VERANDAH STRIPES.

CRIMSON, GREEN,
BLUE AND BUFF
LINEN AND COTTON
STRIPES
FOR
VERANDAHS AND AWNINGS.
ALSO,
Bobinets and Mosquito Nettings,
WITH THE PATENT UMBRELLA FRAME FOR BEDS AND CRIBS.

SHADES.

PLAIN AND GILT BORDERED,
WHITE, BUFF, AND GREEN
LINEN AND HOLLAND SHADES,
MADE AND PUT UP IN TOWN OR COUNTRY BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

6 26 10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION,

AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
4 29 mths26trp NO. 723 CHESNUT ST.

LACE CURTAINS,

A SPECIALTY, AT
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,
4 29 mths26trp NO. 723 CHESNUT ST.

MOSQUITOES!

PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES,
With or without Lace or Net. [4 29 mths26trp
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., AGENTS,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

STORE SHADES

Made to Order and Lettered in the best styles. Also, Blue and other colored Shading by the yard, at
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,
4 29 mths26trp] NO. 723 CHESNUT ST.

OLD PRICES RESTORED.

You can purchase Window Shades, Furniture Coverings, Lace Curtains, and other goods of
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
AT OLD PRICES. 4 29 mths26trp

MOSQUITO NETS.

THE HANDSOMEST, THE BEST, AND THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
4 29 mths26trp NO. 723 CHESNUT ST.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.
MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Mandorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co. Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,

5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
6 10 1m Formerly of the Stetson House, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH modern conveniences, gas, bath, etc., situate on the hill back of the Mount Carbon House, Pottsville, Pa., commanding a magnificent view, and containing an acre of ground well cultivated. Price, $7500. Photographs may be seen on application.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
6 22 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale the valuable property, consisting of Mansion House, Stable, and Lot of Ground, situate at the Northwest corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street 144 feet and on Eleventh street 100 feet. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
6 21 tf No. 162 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY Dwelling, with three-story back building, No. 737 S. NINTH Street, containing twelve rooms besides water closet, store rooms, and bath room, with all the modern conveniences. Terms easy. Apply on the premises. 6 22 stuth3t*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 3221 GIRARD Avenue. 6 15 tf4p

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 302 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 29

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANN HUNTER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES WELSH, Executor of the last will and testament of ANN HUNTER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of E. D. THARP, No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, July 9, 1867. 6 27 thstu3t

FILTERERS! FILTERERS! FILTERERS!

PATENT REVERSIBLE FILTERERS.
This Filter cleanses itself without being taken apart. The best Filter now in use.
6 25 3t* No. 15 N. FIFTH Street.